The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,277.—VOL. LXIII. FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday, the 26th instant, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. JAMES POWELL, quarter-master of the steamship Boomerang, a native of South Wales, to MARION, daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS WATSON, shipwright, a native of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 24th instant, at Newcastle, after a lingering illness, LOUISA, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. ARCHIBALD LOWSON, engineer and ironfounder, Newcastle, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 26th instant, at the residence of his mother (Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf, Sydney), Mr. W. R. HILL, late of the Grafton Wharf, and son-in-law of the late Mr. William Brown, of Wimbledon Hall, Surry Hills, after a short but painful illness of six days, leaving an affectionate wife, eight children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Aged 43 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 4th May, at 4 p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.

Superior accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past thirteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE C. N. Z. AND A. LINE OF MAIL STEAM PACKETS.

STEAM TO FIJI.

The S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE will leave on 4th May next. Immediate applications for freight or passage to M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the head office, Grafton Wharf.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO FIJIS, via Auckland.—Steamer early.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonambara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11

Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday night.

TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, Monday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 9th May, at 5 p.m.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinana.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TOUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. E. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Miller's Forest, THIS DAY.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Office—foot of Market-street.

T. AND N. E. S. N. Company's Steamship HELEN Co MACGREGOR (detained through inclemency of weather) for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Office—Commercial Wharf.

THE C. AND R. E. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, TUESDAY NIGHT, 30.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamships

ALEMBERA, GOTHENBURG, CLAUD HAMILTON, OMEO, RANGITOTO, or TARARUA,

leave port, alternately, via BLUFF and HOKITIKA.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 9th, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR COMMUNICATION by steamships

TO YANGS, DANDENONG, and MACEDON, which will be dispatched as follows:—

MACEDON,
MONDAY, May 1st,
at 12 o'clock noon.
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, May 4th;
YOU YANGS,
WEDNESDAY, May 10th,

from Smith's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, WITH PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloons are amidships.

FARES, £4; RETURN TICKET, £6 10s.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.

The ATTENTION of SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS is DIRECTED to the ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED in the above VESSELS, WITH ENCLOSED CABINS for FEMALES and FAMILIES.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Smith's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—
S. S. MACEDON,
THIS DAY,
FRIDAY, April 28th, at 6 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 10s
Steerage, 5s.

N.B.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

FORTIFICATIONS.—STEAM TO ATHOL GARDENS, Daily, from Circular Quay 5.30, 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.; Woolloomooloo 6, 7, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. Return Tickets, Sixpence.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, Saturday morning, at 8. Lime-street Wharf.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.

The HAWKESBURY
is positively sail on the 3rd May.
Has room for a few steerage passengers.
Apply on board, to Captain HAYNES; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

TO FOLLOW THE BRITISH FLAG.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship, CHEAPSIDE, A1 at Lloyd's.
For passage or freight, apply to Captain LOFTUS;
or to
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.

The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHAVER, 1617 tons register, Joseph Devey, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool down and on board, will have immediate dispatch. Has excellent saloon accommodation, for which apply to Captain DEVEY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Carries an experienced surgeon.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
29th April, 1871.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—John Penn, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS DAILY calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Kensington, Newington, Subiaco.

From King-street, 7, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5; to Ryde, 6.15; extra to Hunter's Hill and Tarban, 4.15 p.m., Saturday excepted.

From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5.

ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers to the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship KOSCIUSKO, 1192 tons register, James Lawson, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged; has roomy and well ventilated saloon accommodation, and room for a few intermediate passengers. Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

April 17.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship BRITISH FLAG, AA1 at Lloyd's, 1285 tons register, JAMES MILLS, commander, will have immediate dispatch.

Has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—The ATREVIDA, H. Kindred, commander. This well-known regular trader will sail punctually on the 4th May. Has most superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The new A1 clipper ship HARBOTTLE, 600 tons burthen, G. L. Wood, commander, will be dispatched about the 26th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain WOOD; or to

J. A. BROWN,
21, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque JANE will sail on SATURDAY, 6th May.

For light freight or passage, having roomy accommodation for second-class passengers, apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

FOR MAURITIUS.—For Freight or Passage, the A1 French clipper ALEXANDRINE, 350 tons, D. Vanjoyeux, commander, will sail for above port in a few days. Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR OVALAU, TAVIUNI, and SAVU SAVU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, E. Keats, master, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.

KATE, L. M'Kinnon, commander, 1st May.
NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, 16th May.
ALICE CAMERON, F. Carter, commander, 1st June.

For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

Goods received for this Line free of wharfage.

KATE, now fast loading, at Patent Slip Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.

The Clipper Schooner
ANNIE,
(hourly expected) will be quickly dispatched.

This VESSEL is admirably adapted for the conveyance of Horses, Cattle, or Sheep, and intending shippers are requested to make early arrangements for freight of same.

For all further particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The OCEAN BRIDE, loading at Towns's Wharf, will leave on SATURDAY, the 29th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or to E. M. SAYERS, 69, Pitt-street.

FOR MARYBOROUGH direct.—The regular trader NATIVE LASS, W. Greenlees, master, under charter, will sail TO-MORROW, Saturday.

Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR BROADSOUND AND PORT MACKAY.—The favourite regular trader JANE, J. Wittenten, commander (now hourly expected), will meet with her usual quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper schooner, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA is now fast loading, and will clear and sail on MONDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BRISBANE WHARF direct.—The clipper schooner SEA RIPPLE, J. Crosby, master, detained by shippers, will clear at Customs TO-MORROW, Saturday, without fail.

Apply to R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf; or to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The MARTHA ELLEN sails on MONDAY via Newcastle.

For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, SATURDAY, 29th, Victoria Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—Peterborough Lass, This Evening. All freights paid in Sydney. S. Nutter, agent.

SHOALHAVEN.—William and Ann, This Evening, freights paid in Sydney. S. Nutter, Caledonian Wf.

FOR SALE, clipper schooner MARGARET AND JANE. W. Heslet; or C. B. Bond, Sussex-st.

BOAT.—Wanted, a Boat of good carrying capacity, about 35 feet long, centreboard preferred; suitable for the Islands. Full particulars and price, to W. H. L., Box 29, Post Office.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, recleaning, survey, &c.

Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.

Experienced divers, with diving apparatus on hand.

D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders (adjourned from Friday, 21st April instant) will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Spring-street, on FRIDAY, 28th April instant, at 3 o'clock, "to consider and determine upon the propriety of dissolving the company."

By order of the Board.

W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.

Sydney, 22nd April, 1871.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House of the Company, in Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April proximo, at 11 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of ELECTING a DIRECTOR, in the room of WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., who retires by lot.

By order of the Board.

J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

Sydney, 31st March, 1871.

Pursuant to the 8th Clause of the third part of the Deed of Settlement, Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice thereof in writing, to be left at the Banking House of the Company, at least FOURTEEN DAYS before the day of election.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—The Proprietors are informed that the undermentioned duly qualified Shareholders have given the requisite notice that they are CANDIDATES for the vacant seat at the Board of DIRECTORS, to be filled up on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April instant, consequent on the retirement by lot of William Tucker, Esq., viz.—

The Hon. WILLIAM FORSTER,
DANIEL HOLBOROW, Esq.,
JOHN I. KETTLE, Esq.

By order of the Board.

J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

Sydney, 15th April, 1871.

THE CARGO UNITED QUARTZ MINING and CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited).—A Special MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th May, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of further prosecuting the works at Cargo, or dissolving the Company. By order of the Board,

CHARLES M. DEANE, Manager.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HENRY JOSEPH HADFIELD, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.—Money coming to you at home. Address MELBOURNE and DALY, Solicitors, Rockhampton.

MR. LANSDELL MILLER, please leave your address at Mr. Keep's, 18, Barrack-street, Sydney.

MARGARET GRIFFITHS, from Kiama, call at 3, Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-street.

THOMAS NAILAN, Quarryman, please CALL at 48, Hamilton-street, before 12 noon.

MEETINGS.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Special MEETING, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Large attendance requested.

GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.—The Board meets TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. J. G. Wilson.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.

COMPARING NIGHT for St. Leger Day, at the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, April 28th. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

ST. LEONARDS CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING of the above Club will be held at Wills' Royal Hotel, at 7.30 p.m., on TUESDAY EVENING next. Any gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to attend.

FRED. F. LAYTON, Hon. Sec.

North Shore, April 27th, 1871.

ST. ANDREW'S C.C.—Meet at the Railway Station TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m. sharp.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 5 BATTERY, V. A.—Major Wilson's PRIZE will be competed for on SATURDAY, the 29th, Paddington Rifle Range, at 3 p.m. sharp; also Quarterly Match of carbine club same time and place. Ammunition on the ground.

W. GORE BEVERLEY, Lieutenant Commanding.

NO. 3 CO. S.S.V.R.—March out, Monday, 1st May. Hyde Park 7 p.m., Vic. Bar. 7.30. W. T. Farrell.

WANTED, Volunteer LAND ORDERS. Chatfield and Son, 69, Pitt-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, by a poor woman, between Argyle and Kent streets, a PURSE, papers and money. Return. Pierce, William-street.

STRAYED from 2, Glebe Height, a White Poodle DOG, pink nose, answers to the name of Tiny. A reward.

STRAYED to my premises, GOOSE. Owner can have same by paying expenses. J. Tomlin, Nichol's Bay.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.—E. SPAGNOLETTI, Professor of Singing and Piano, 160, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music (pupil of Mendelssohn).—Instruction on the Violin, the Piano, and in Singing, either at home or at the residence of his pupils. Evening Classes for Gentlemen. Schools attended at reduced rates. 106, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FORTIFICATIONS.—MIDDLE HEAD.

An excellent Road now open from Mosman's Wharf to Military Roads.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the honour you have conferred by electing me Auditor of your Society.

I remain, yours faithfully,
HENRY I. WEST.

No. 71-46. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th April, 1871.

WATER SUPPLY FROM LOW LEVEL RESERVOIR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, and until further notice, the Water will be SHUT-OFF from the districts in the city supplied from the Low Level Reservoir, from half-past 3 o'clock until half-past 6 o'clock p.m. daily.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BROWN and JONES,
246, Pitt-street,
(formerly Martyn's),
Auctioneers and General Commission Agents. Livery and Bait Stables.

DAILY SALES of Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c., at 11 o'clock. Every attention paid to Stock sent for sale or otherwise. Horses thoroughly broken to harness. First-class stabling, grooms, and fodder. Special conveniences for thoroughbred and imported stock. Strictly moderate charges made in all cases. Horses and Buggies for hire.

N.B.—Horse Sales held at Camperdown.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS in the following Estates will please furnish particulars without delay. Address to the Trustees in the several estates, to the care of the undersigned:—

WILLIAM SELBY, Inverell
F. B. MULLIGAN, Inverell
GEORGE ALLINGHAM, Armidale
N. F. ASCER, Scone
F. O'DWYER, Armidale
LYELL, WHITING, and CO.,
Accountants and Trade Assignees,
323, George-street, 27th April, 1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of seven and a-half per cent. on the paid-up Capital, declared at the half-yearly Meeting, held on the 26th instant, will be payable at the Company's Office, George-street, on and after MONDAY, the 1st May.

ROBERT GARRETT, Sec.

Sydney, 27th April, 1871.

SAN FRANCISCO TRANSFER CO.'S EXPRESS.—Goods, Packages, and Parcels forwarded to all parts of America and Europe, per City of Melbourne. O'DOUD and CO., agents, Commercial Wharf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. LANE, China and Glass Warehouse, from 359, George-street, to 511, George-street South.

MR. CHARLES will remain at his present residence 227, Macquarie-street, till Monday next.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF A MUNICIPALITY to be called THE BOROUGH OF LEICHHARDT.

I HEREBY NOTIFY to all parties interested, that having been appointed by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to make inquiry, under the 12th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, into the validity of the signatures attached to a Counter Petition, as published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 3rd April, 1871, against the incorporation of a Municipality, to be called the BOROUGH of LEICHHARDT, and also generally concerning that Petition, I shall hold such Enquiry at the Working Men's Institute, at Petersham, on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at the hour of nine in the forenoon.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, this 26th April, A.D. 1871.

A. O. MORIARTY.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 136, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

NOTICE.—Especial attention is called by the undersigned to the moderate rate of charges for LIVERY, &c., at their Establishment, 246, Pitt-street, which will be found of importance to any requiring daily or weekly accommodation. BROWN and JONES.

NOTICE.—All persons TRESPASSING on the ground known as Cobler's Paddock, situated between the Glenmore Road and Barcom Glen, will be prosecuted as the law directs, and all cattle impounded.

OBED WEST, Barcom Glen.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF S. THOMPSON and CO.—For the future parties are requested to address their communications to the Trustee to the care of the undersigned.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.

Exchange-corner, Bridge-street, 26th April.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of JOSEPH KOHN and CO.

The Trustee having decided to pay a final DIVIDEND, hereby gives notice that those parties who have neglected to send in their claims to the undersigned will be excluded from participating in the assets of the estate.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.

Exchange Corner, Bridge-street, April 26.

NOTICE.—My Carter, JOHN ARNOLD, having left my employment without any notice, I am at a loss to find all my Customers, therefore I hope those that are not called on will be so kind as to send their address to W. HAMMETT, Baker, Globe-street, Glebe.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. M. PITT removed from Post Office-chambers to Commercial Rooms, adjoining Greville's. Up-stairs.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have taken those central Premises, corner of Wynyard and York streets, opposite the Post Office, lately occupied by Messrs. Allan, Street, and Norton, where they intend removing on the 1st of May next, and where they trust to receive the usual patronage.

D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Wholesale Grocers.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

The above medicinal beverage is manufactured by the proprietor at his distillery, at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians endorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavoured with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process which expels from the spirit every acid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travellers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons, are peculiarly liable,

THE SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label.

For SALE by all wine and spirit merchants, hotel and store keepers throughout the colony.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
18, 20, and 22, Beaver-street, New York,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor.
Established in 1826.

WHAT DO YOU DRINK?
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
It checks the disarrangement of the bowels in warm climates.

AGUE AND FEVER.
The only preventive known for chills and fever is the use of WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is good for DYSPEPSIA.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is good for GOUT.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is recommended by all the Medical Faculty.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is a preventive against CHILLS and FEVER.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is good for all KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS.

!!! The public is strongly advised to purchase by the BOTTLE or CASE, so as to obtain the genuine article.

M. MOSS and CO.,
Sole Agents for all Australia,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

TENDERS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Estate of THOMAS BLACK, late of Raymond Terrace, Storekeeper, deceased, intestate.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase, by private contract, from D. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., the Curator of Intestate Estates, of—

Firstly. All the Curator's right, title, and interest, as administrator of the abovenamed Thomas Black, deceased, of and in the large and valuable stock-in-trade of the deceased, in his business of a general storekeeper, lately carried on by him at Raymond Terrace.

Secondly. And all the Curator's right, title, and interest of and in the lease of the stores and goodwill of the business at Raymond Terrace, lately carried on by the deceased, with tenant's fittings and effects.

Inventories are in course of preparation, and full particulars will be published in the course of a few days.

Tenders must be forwarded by the 8th of May next. Terms as agreed.

Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—TENDERS will be received until Saturday, 29th instant, for making about 50,000 bricks, near Bungendore, Lake George. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required by Tuesday next for Repairing Woodbine Cottage, George Vidler, Five Dock.

TENDERS will be received till the 3rd May (for labour only), in the Erection of a Brick Cottage on the Newtown Road. Plan and specification can be seen upon application to Mrs. KING, Camden-street, Enmore.

TENDERS will be received until 4 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, for the Purchase of the ASSETS of the Estate of the late JAMES L. BURKE, Merchant, Melbourne, comprising his interest in the steamers—Macedon, Dandenong, You Yangs; barque Adeline Burke; lighter Giraffe; together with the goodwill of business and all the plant, &c., connected therewith. The highest, or any tender not necessarily accepted. The terms to be lodged at the late offices, Market-square, addressed to JOHN WEBSTER, Executor, where also full particulars of the property will be given.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for COLOURING and PAINTING to be done to the Hotel de France, corner of George and King streets.

Specifications to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be delivered by 10 a.m. SATURDAY next.

BEN. BACKHOUSE, Architect.

TENDERS required for the ERECTION of a Baptist Chapel, at the corner of Camperdown Road and Charles-street, Newtown.

(For plans, &c., apply at the Office of the Industrial and Provident Building Society, Park-street.

AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

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A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. E. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to effect large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

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J. TURNER, Tailor, Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

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MR. J. L. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, is in attendance.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 362, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honorable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

REMOVAL.—BENJAMIN BRAUN, REMOVED from 349, George-street, to No. 1, Wynyard-street.

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NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

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Just unpacked, TWO CASES CRICKETING GOODS made expressly to the order of advertiser, and all stamped with his name, comprising 50 BARTLETT'S REPERCUSSIVE CANE-HANDLE BATS (indiarubber and cane combined), price 17s 6d, usual price 21s; 40 Bartlett's cane-handle Bats, price 12s 6d, usually sold at 17s 6d; and 60 best polished Match Bats, a very fine sample, price 7s 6d, usual price 10s 6d; Duke's treble-seam Balls, 7s 6d, ordinary price 10s 6d. The above are quoted at lowest cash prices, and are reduced with a view to a clearance of the stock prior to the closing of the present season.

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EX MAIL, a magnificent assortment of Fashionable 18-carat JEWELLERY, in all the latest designs. Ladies' and Gents' superior Gold and Silver Watches, from the best London and Continental makers. Also, Gold English Hunting keyless Lever Watches, and a splendid Gold Independent Centre Seconds Race Watch, by Nicole and Capt, of London.

A large stock on hand of Paris marble and ormolu striking Clocks. Cottage and kitchen Clocks in great variety. Brazilian pebble Spectacles, all sights, 10s per pair.

Note the address—H. F. DELARUE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, the Big Clock, 396, George-street, four doors south of the New Post Office.

A NEW Selection in BRACELETS, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, &c., just unpacked.

At A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE ALBERT CHAIN, of 18-carat gold. At A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

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Price of the cradle amalgamators, with crushing rollers, &c. £75 0 0
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AVERY'S 8-TON Waggon Weighing Machines. Morgan's Patent "Plumbago" Crucibles
Fenders, Fire-irons, Register and Half-register Stoves
ANGLO-AMERICAN, Leamington, and Exeter Cooking Stoves
Kerosene lamps, chimneys, and globes
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JOHN ERBY, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

GENUINE JAMAICA RUM, in 2 gallon jars, guaranteed 26 o.p. HAZELAND and CO., Hunter-street.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.—On SALE, by S. DE LISSA, 3, Barrack-street—

Lowndes' and Preston's rum; Martell's, Marrett's, Hennessey's and Otard's pale and dark bulk brandies; case brandies, large assortment; geneva, all sizes; old tom, bulk and case Scotch and Irish whiskys; bulk and case ports and sherries, every quality; bulk and bottled ales, large assortment; bulk and bottled stouts; schnapps, bitters, champagnes, ginger wine, cordials, &c., &c.

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Teas, large assortment, in chests, halves, and boxes, selected from the best shipments; sugars, of every description; candles, rice, currants, raisins, figs, mustard, pickles, salad oils, castor oils, hair oils; vinegar, draught and bottled; tobaccos, twists, flat, and aromatic; coffees, whole, roasted, and ground; kerosene, potted salmon, oysters, lobsters, herrings, haddocks, cod, and mackerel; salt salmon and herrings, red

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past 4 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL presented a petition from 253 persons representing themselves as parishioners of St. Andrew's, Sydney, against the St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the petition was read by the Clerk.

Mr. HAY presented a petition from Mr. Neill, as chairman of a public meeting, praying that steps might be taken to bring under the notice of the Imperial authorities the necessity for the establishment of some form of law and order in the Fiji Islands, and the undesirability that the Islands should pass into other hands.

The petitions were received.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The PRESIDENT informed the House that the Matrimonial Causes Bill, the second reading of which was postponed for six months from the 9th October last, revived some time ago, but owing to an official omission was not restored to the paper, and had therefore lapsed. He explained that it was competent for any member to move that the bill be restored to the paper.

ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day for the third reading of this bill.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in moving the third reading, said the matter had been so largely and extensively canvassed on previous occasions, that he could add nothing to the reasons urged in favour of the measure.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL referred to the petition against the bill, and also to several matters of personal explanation as to what he had stated when the bill was previously before the House. He then proceeded, by reference to the statutes affecting the Church of England, to show that this parish church of St. Andrew was constituted in a very distinct way, and quite differently from the cathedral. The parsonage was not purchased for the cathedral but for the church. The House was called upon to discharge certain trusts, and it was their duty to ascertain that they were justified in doing so, and that they were carrying out the intention of the parties who found the money wherewith to purchase this trust property. The clergyman who was to reside in this residence referred to in the bill was not the clergyman contemplated by that Act or appointed under it. The only point against the case he submitted was that a receipt was taken for the effects—received £550 from the churchwarden for a building to be used as a parsonage of St. Andrew's Cathedral. Mr. Powell, one of the churchwardens (whose name was on the petition against the bill), stated that he made an objection at the time, but probably that was met by the word "parsonage" being used. The bill was not only opposed to the fundamental principles of equity, but went in the teeth of the parishioners, to whom the greatest boon that could be conferred would be the residence of a clergyman in that very house it was asked for power to sell. In conclusion, the hon. member said a vote of censure would be moved against the Dean and Chapter in the Synod for bringing this matter before the House.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in reply, observed that not a single argument against the bill had been added to those previously adduced. The hon. member appeared to be under a grievous mistake as to the whole facts connected with the matter. This edifice was not only a cathedral church, but also served as a parish church. This was borne out by statements from the late Bishop Broughton, and the building had ever since been spoken of in the same way before the public. [The hon. member quoted from speeches by the late Bishop in testimony of this statement.] The petition against the bill presented to-day was signed by only a small proportion of the number of parishioners.

The third reading was carried without division. The bill passed, and was returned to the Legislative Assembly with amendments, concurrence in which was requested.

MESSENGERS AND SERVANTS OF THE CROWN.

The PRESIDENT reported to the House the receipt of a message from the Governor stating his concurrence in the recommendation of the committee with reference to the messengers and servants of the Council.

CUMBERLAND AND CAMDEN BATHURST BURR AND THISTLE BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of this bill.

Clause 6.

Mr. WEEKES said there was this peculiarity of this bill, that all the clauses hitherto had been postponed, and he suggested that the remaining clauses should be postponed, so that the important parts of the bill could be dealt with in their proper order.

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR said his object was to save time, and that he could see no objection to the course now pursued.

Sir W. MANNING thought the clauses should be proceeded with in the order in which they stood. If any hon. member wished to defeat the bill, he could do so by having some important clause thrown out. He hoped the bill would be passed, as there were parts of the colony where the roads were literally covered with the Bathurst burr. We should not permit the continuance of a nuisance which would deteriorate the value of our lands.

Mr. WEEKES said he opposed the bill because it would absolutely ruin some people, who would be forced to remove noxious weeds from places where they were accidentally sown. Why should these persons be called upon to do this? Why should not the owners of land be taxed to pay the expenses of carrying out this Act? He would agree to a provision of that sort; but it was monstrous to compel persons to clear their land of noxious weeds, or to clear half the road in front of their property. Rates should be levied on the lands to pay the expense of eradicating these weeds, which he admitted it was desirable to eradicate. If he had been present he should have voted against the second reading; as it was, he should do his utmost to oppose the measure.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said that though the bill had been four months before the House, yet no petitions had been presented against it. He did not accept the hon. member's statement that this bill would ruin any person. He thought it would be a great boon to the farmers, and would deal equitably with all owners of land. The question as to the cleaning of the roads was open to argument; but he pointed out that in England owners of land were compelled to repair the roads in front of their properties, which would be much more expensive than what was here required. He argued that it was to the interest of the person whose land abutted on the road to keep the road clear; and he saw no reason why the law should not order that to be done. What would be the expense of doing this? It was all stuff to talk of the enormous cost of clearing these roads, which were only a few feet wide, and which the traffic to a great extent rendered bare of weeds. It seemed to him that the best thing we could do was to compel owners of land to clear the roads in front of their land; and it was intolerable that the country should be ruined by these weeds, because some persons were too indolent to clear the weeds from their land.

Mr. DOCKER said this clause might be passed without much objection, but that as the objectionable clauses had been postponed, the remaining clauses should be postponed also, in order that the bill might be properly dealt with. No one doubted the expediency of passing a measure which would tend to check the growth of noxious weeds; but as the bill was intended to compel a man to go upon the road and remove noxious weeds therefrom, and therefore compelled a man to do what at present he had no right, he objected to it. He thought it would be better if the hon. member would postpone the remaining clauses of the bill and deal with it *de novo*.

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR wished to save time, and thought he should do so by going on with the bill in the regular way.

The PRESIDENT thought that if the House agreed to the suggestion of Sir William Manning the bill would be so altered that it would be questionable whether it could be proceeded with at all. It would become a private bill. Public bills were such as applied to the whole community; but when a bill applied to only one or two particular districts, it assumed the character of a private bill. If this measure were limited to the counties of Cumberland and Camden it would become a private bill. He should like to have the sense of the inhabitants of these two counties taken on this bill, which he regarded as most injurious, and one which would bring ruin upon many. These were ticklish times, when people had as much as they could do to manage their affairs, and it was not right that the Legislature should throw upon individuals greater liabilities than they were already under. A gentleman in the northern districts had written to him a letter, in which he said that a particular weed had spread so much that a person had offered £10 per acre for clearing ten acres of land. Why should a man be compelled to clear a road in front of his property? There was the evidence of two or three persons before the committee who had said they would sooner give up their estates than attempt to clear them. Another gentleman had written to say he wished to be examined, but could not attend, and that as he regarded this question it would be ruin to many persons. He believed no legislation could be more injurious to this country. He knew that in some parts of the country these weeds were regarded as serviceable. He dared to say that hon. members had heard what a state the country was in at one time with the cotton weed. But it had gone now. These weeds died out. The country ran to waste, because the population was too sparse; and the way to send the country on in a full tide of prosperity was to send population here. Then the railways and other things would be of more use. He looked upon this bill as likely to be of no use whatever.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said that he should not have been disposed to vote against the bill if the measure were to be confined to two counties only. He thought that a distinction should be drawn in the bill between agriculturists and graziers; but the bill made no such discrimination whatever. The bill contained other objectionable points. The Bathurst burr, for example, was no doubt an objectionable weed, but a still more objectionable weed was the clover burr, which could not be extracted from the wool. The flockmasters were no longer afraid of the Bathurst burr for it could now be extracted from the wool, but the presence of the clover burr was a disadvantage which could not possibly be got over. If one handful of clover burr was found in a bale of wool in London, down went the price of the wool; the whole of it was depreciated in price at once. Yet in this bill there was no mention of that weed at all.

Mr. HOLT spoke strongly in favour of the bill, and said that Sir William Macarthur had reason to complain of the way that hon. members were disposed to treat his bill. It was argued that, as that hon. gentleman had postponed some clauses in this bill, he should be ready and willing to postpone them all. He totally dissented from any such arguments as that, and urged the necessity of passing such a bill for keeping lands clear of all noxious weeds and briars. He thought the mere fact that some had allowed their land to get into such a filthy weedy state as that which had been described was a powerful argument against such persons having any land at all. The hon. member described the way in which numerous estates that he knew had been greatly depreciated by the propagation of sweet briars and noxious weeds through neglect. He contended that no land would grow those weeds and briars in such quantities if they were not constantly neglected. [An hon. member: A poor man could not so clear his land.] A poor man had no business with land—at least not such a poor man as King Solomon had described, who had thought and considered this weighty subject. He only wished hon. members would so consider it. (Laughter.) A little less sloth, and less time lost in sleep, would effectually prevent land from thus being destroyed. He was sorry that the bill did not go much further; making more stringent provisions, and applicable to the whole colony, instead of only to some parts of it.

Mr. DOCKER could not see that the hon. member had shown much ground for the passing of the bill, inasmuch as he had himself failed to eradicate the sweet briar.

Mr. HOLT had felt some difficulty, but that difficulty had been often aggravated by the fact that whilst he was trying to clear these things away from his land, his neighbours were allowed altogether to neglect that duty.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL drew attention to the fact that the sweet briar would not grow at all in some part of the country. At the same time it was but too true that the briar was luxuriant to a troublesome degree in some localities.

Mr. S. D. GORDON objected *in toto* to the bill, and should oppose it, believing it to be destructive to the interests of a large body of persons—those who were amongst the least wealthy colonists. It would be a measure ruinously oppressive to the poor farmers.

Sir W. MANNING thought the Legislative Assembly, who passed this bill, were, as the representatives of the people, including the poor—quite as competent to express an opinion on their behalf as members of this Chamber. It was proposed now to do just the converse of what it had previously decided upon, and to go back to clauses postponed. As regarded those noxious weeds dying out, no doubt the same would have been said twenty or thirty years ago, if the bill had been brought forward. But they did not seem to be exhausted in this colony, even in places where they had been most abundant. The thistle had existed for hundreds of years in other countries. He thought the proposition of the President to treat this as a private bill, because its operation locally was limited, was preposterous. It was not the first time that the President's ruling had tended to narrow the powers of the House.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL, as a matter of order, questioned whether the hon. member was in order in thus criticising what had fallen from the President, who spoke as a simple member.

The CHAIRMAN said up to a certain point Sir W. Manning was in order, namely, in referring to the remarks that if the operation of the bill was confined to two counties it would be a private bill, but in going further he appeared to be out of order.

Sir T. A. MURRAY said he spoke as a member of the House, and qualified what he said, so as to enable hon. members to see that he gave no authoritative opinion on the point. His view, however, was borne out by Parliamentary authorities, and he still regarded it as an objection to the bill. As President it had been his earnest desire, ever since his appointment to the chair, to conduct the business in as satisfactory and Parliamentary a manner as possible, according to what he considered the spirit and substance of constitutional law. He considered he was entitled to speak as a private member, and owing to his long experience in the colony, to enter into the discussion of the present question.

Sir W. MANNING still thought that a statement from the President as to the limitation of the power of this House was the opinion of the President, although he delivered it as a private member; and what he (Sir W. Manning) had objected to was, the hon. member's disposition to cut down and narrow the power of the House by the tendency of his rulings. Such was the case in reference to the Companies Bill, and now there was another instance of it. If the constant tendency of the chair was to limit the House's jurisdiction, he should care little about presenting himself again in the Chamber. The opinion that the confinement of the operation of this bill to the counties of Cumberland and Camden made it a private bill would have the effect of hampering the power of the House in any way to which it could not submit. The Towns Police Act was similarly limited in local operation, but was not regarded as a private bill.

Sir T. A. MURRAY explained that he had spoken as a private member, and was entitled in that regard to the same latitude as others; but in dealing with such matters from the chair he was always particularly careful in his decision, and took time for consideration. He disclaimed any intention, and there was no instance of it, to endeavour to lessen the powers of this House. With regard to the Companies Bill, a motion contravening his ruling was upon the paper for a long time, but not pressed, and he had been quite prepared to support, by reference to the highest parliamentary authorities, his ruling on that bill.

Mr. HAY rose to speak to the matters in controversy between Sir W. Manning and Sir T. A. Murray, but was frequently interrupted by questions on points of order, and desisted. He said the question now was the adoption of the 6th clause. We had been here upwards of an hour, and had not heard a single word about the sixth clause yet. The discussion had been about any thing but the question under discussion. He was going to speak to the sixth clause. The House could have no difficulty in making up its mind about this clause, irrespective of those which followed it, or those which preceded it. The clause provided that a tenant who received notice that he must destroy certain noxious weeds on his land was compelled to do so, but could charge one-half or two-thirds of the expenses of doing so to his landlord, and could deduct the amount from the next accruing rent to become due to his landlord. The tenant could not proceed to destroy noxious weeds until he received notice that he must do so, for, if he proceeded without notice, he could not have recourse to his landlord. This was a provision of very questionable advantage, and one which would in many cases tie the hands of these people. We had heard a good deal about the poor man's rights. In this house we were supposed to be above speaking for the sake of obtaining any sort of applause out of doors; and he thought that by this bill we were likely to injure the landed proprietors by interfering between them and their tenants quite as much as we were likely to injure the men of small means. We should pause before passing such a clause as this. He asked hon. members to consider what would be the effect of it. He was afraid that under this clause the tenant who destroyed weeds, and deducted the cost of doing so from his rent, would always make out that the destruction was a very expensive operation. He would employ his relatives and friends at exceedingly high wages in eradicating noxious weeds, and would charge the landlord with half or two-thirds of the cost, as the clause provided. In most cases the half-cost would come to more than the whole rent. He did not think the House ought to pass such a clause as this.

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR could not concur in the hon. member's objections to the clause, because he considered that the landlord who did not collect his rent himself would employ some one to collect it for him, whose duty it would be to see that his employer was not defrauded.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL proposed to insert the words "of the said" between the words "any" and "noxious" in the first line of the clause.

The amendment was passed.

The clause, as amended, was put, and negatived on a division of 7 to 5.

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR said the clause was essential to the bill, and that as it had been negatived he could proceed no further with the measure. He moved that the Chairman leave the chair and report progress.

The question was put and passed, and the House resumed.

SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

Mr. WEEKES moved the second reading of this bill, which, he said, had been submitted to a select committee who had added certain clauses to it. The bill contained the usual provisions of a bill of this nature. It was expedient the company should be incorporated to enable them to sue and be sued. The liability of the shareholders was limited to the amount of their subscribed shares only. Power was given under the proposed Act to increase the company's capital, but it was provided that with this increase added to the original capital the whole should not exceed £50,000. There was no especial feature in the bill which called for comment. He had only to mention that it was usual for two certified copies of the deed of settlement in these cases to be supplied to the committee. The deed of settlement was put before the committee, and the promotor of the bill undertook to furnish the clerk of the committee with two certified copies. These two copies had not been sent in; but if the Council passed the second reading of the bill, and passed it through committee, he should not move the third reading of the bill, unless those two copies of the deed of settlement were sent in. He begged to move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL drew attention to the fact that in the House of Lords at home, every private bill coming up from the Lower House required to be certified by two of the Judges. This measure had not been so certified. He had no objection whatever to this bill; that would be absurd, but he wished to raise the question.

The PRESIDENT said such a course as the hon. and learned member indicated was not usual.

The bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee upon the bill.

The bill was gone through clause by clause, and reported to the House without amendment.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the report was adopted, and the third reading ordered to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved,—"That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would prevent the House from passing the Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, towards the service of 1871, through all its stages, in one day." As hon. members were aware, this matter was a very important one, the money being urgently required for the public service.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT reported to the House that he had received a message from the other House—forwarding a Bill to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales towards the service of 1871—and inviting the Council's concurrence.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the bill be read a first time. This was a bill to authorise the issue of £125,300 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the services of the month of April—to be expended at the rates sanctioned.

The bill was read for the first and second times, passed through committee, and reported without amendments.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, that the bill be read a third time,

Mr. GORDON said he hoped this would be the last monthly Appropriation Bill, and that the Government would now return to the more legitimate mode of annual Appropriation Bills. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was read a third time, and, having passed through all its stages, was returned to the Assembly without amendment.

TREASURY BILLS.

The PRESIDENT reported a message from the Assembly, inviting concurrence with the bill to authorise the issue of certain Treasury bills.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the bill was read a first time.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday next.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the House went into committee for the consideration of the Customs Duties Bill.

Clauses 1 and 2 were passed without amendment.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL objected to the 3rd clause, and Mr. HOLT to the 4th clause; but it was decided that their objections had reference (properly) to the respective schedules B and C.

Clause 3rd being passed,

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he should certainly vote against clause 4, because it perpetuated 5 per cent. ad valorem duties; and all the restrictions were replaced upon the mercantile community, and the degrading regulations imposed were provided in order to carry out this principle.

Mr. DOCKER said if the hon. member succeeded in striking out this clause, he would confine the list to the specific duties. This he submitted was obviously undesirable.

Sir W. MANNING could not oppose the clause, but at the same time he would express no opinion upon the ad valorem duties. The existing law gave them, but this bill took a number of articles out of the category of ad valorem duties, and put them in the list of specific duties. If the clause were omitted, it would involve almost a reconstruction of the bill.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL did not object to the five per cent. ad valorem duties; he thought them very moderate.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL objected to these duties, but thought it was a point upon which the Lower House had a right to decide.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 5. "Remission of duties on goods for Her Majesty's service, and on wine for officers."

Mr. HOLT moved the omission of that section of the clause which exempted naval and military stores from duty. We had no British military officers here, and naval officers did not require this concession. The privilege had been liable to much abuse.

Sir W. MANNING pointed out that under the 44th section of the Constitution Act it was not lawful to levy duties on goods required for her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Mr. RICHARDSON could not see why military officers should have this privilege, but rather than remit the duties he would be in favour of paying an equivalent in money.

Mr. HOLT, with the leave of the committee, withdrew his proposed amendment.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 6, "Provisions as to warehousing goods in bond"; and clause 7, "Executory contracts; purchasers may abandon contract"—were agreed to without debate.

Clause 8, "Value of goods in certain cases to be verified by declaration upon oath of importer or agent."

Mr. J. CAMPBELL moved that the words "upon oath" be omitted.

Mr. HOLT thought the clause perfectly useless if clause 12 remained intact. Ad valorem duties, with suitable rules and regulations, were the most equitable that could be devised.

Mr. RICHARDSON supported the amendment.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON spoke of the great difficulty of devising an efficient system of regulations for collecting ad valorem duties; they rendered necessary all these stringent clauses. He entirely agreed with the proposed amendment that the oath be omitted.

Mr. DOCKER observed that no reasons had been offered for the amendment. These clauses had been devised to check a propensity to fraud, to sustain the principle of ad valorem duties in its integrity, and to protect the honest trader as against the dishonest. He could not be expected to accede to the amendment without any reason shown. If it was made apparent that the oath was unnecessary, he did not say that he would press for the retention of the words.

Mr. F. DEAS THOMSON said there were grave objections to the retention of these words "upon oath." It was contrary to the policy of English legislation for many years, and contrary to the policy of colonial legislation for many years. There was no such oath required in England or in any other British colony. It was considered to be degrading to the mercantile community here that they should be singled out as unfit to make a declaration in the same way as the people in England did. He did not believe that this oath would be any safeguard to the revenue or to the honest dealer. The honest dealer would not like to make the oath in many cases, but the dishonest would not care what oath he took.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that, as this was not done elsewhere, people would ask why it should be done here? He should feel degraded by being called on to make oath that a declaration was true, and he could not see that it was necessary in any way. The system of kissing the Bible and taking oaths was much too common.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING had asked the Collector of Customs what was the average number of entries passed per day, and was told that the number was about 100. If the Collector had to administer 130 oaths per day, we had better get a speaking-machine to have that done. He thought this was an unnecessary degradation to commercial persons. He proposed to strike out the words in the subsequent part of the clause "guilty of perjury," and put in the words "guilty of a misdemeanour." He wished to punish people for making false declarations.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL said that taking an oath was only appealing to God to witness that which you said was true; but he thought the present practice of administering oaths was bad. In Scotland people did not kiss the Bible, but lifted up the right hand when they made oath. He thought there were reasons why we should accept a solemn declaration instead of an oath; but he quite concurred in the expediency of introducing a provision to the effect that any person making a false declaration should be guilty of perjury.

Mr. HOLT asked what would be the position of an importer who received certain goods from England, France, or Germany, with which goods there came two or three invoices. The importer had to declare that the invoice he produced was true and genuine, and the only invoice sent. How would he act in such a case as the one just alluded to?

Mr. DOCKER said the hon. member's question showed the necessity of some of these subsequent clauses. If a person had three invoices sent him, it was plain that they could not all be genuine. One or two of them must be false. He was most desirous of meeting the views of hon. members, and he was disposed to admit that some of the reasons urged against this oath were cogent. He was opposed to the oath in the first instance himself, but finding it in the bill it was his duty to support it. Holding these views he should be disposed to admit the amendment of his hon. friend, on the understanding that a person making a false declaration should be subject to the pains and penalties stated in the bill.

The question was put, and the words "upon oath" were struck out.

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON moved that the words in brackets "with the consent of the Collector or other proper officer of Customs," be omitted. This interpolation would interfere with the business of the Custom-house agents, and had been objected to by them. He thought the declaration should be made by the importer or by his authorised agent.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING hoped the House would not consent to the amendment. He was the author of this provision. When the late Ministry proposed to continue the ad valorem duties, and desired to accompany them with stringent clauses to prevent frauds, he had devised this provision. It seemed to him that these declarations were passed by junior clerks who had no consciences, or no knowledge, and he wished to make more responsible persons declare the value. If these words were omitted the matter would be brought back to its original position.

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON saw the force of the objection, but suggested that the words "Custom-house agent" should be inserted after "authorised." Custom-house agents were responsible parties—quite as responsible as the importers themselves. He hoped the words would be struck out, and the alteration that he suggested made.

Mr. S. D. GORDON intended to support the amendment, and also the suggestion as to inserting the words "Custom-house agents." These agents were under the control of the Collector of Customs, and would soon lose their licenses if they made false declarations. He believed the Custom-house agents were as respectable a class as any in the community, and he should strongly deprecate any alteration in the law which would be likely to allow any person to go and act instead of any regular Custom-house agent.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL was also against the words of the clause so printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought the clause would be safer as it stood, and did not think that the clause as printed would interfere with the legitimate business of any Custom-house agent.

Sir W. MANNING addressed the committee on the subject of the business of the Custom-house agent, advocating a stringency in the construction of the clause.

Mr. GORDON opposed the amendment of the clause under discussion.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING insisted that it had become highly necessary so to legislate, so as to prevent collusion and fraud.

Mr. DOCKER said he could not accept the amendment of the hon. member opposite, and that it must go to a division.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL should support the amendment; not being able to see how it was consistent with British law to give such powers as proposed to the Collector of Customs. No doubt the present Collector of Customs was a most efficient officer, and only did his best to guard the revenue, but we might not always have such an unexceptionably good officer.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL again addressed the committee supporting the amendment, mainly on the same grounds as those urged by the previous speaker.

Mr. RICHARDSON said if these alterations were admitted, the object of the bill would be defeated.

The committee then divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of seven to four. The division was as follows:—

Ayes, 7.			
Mr. Docker	Mr. Byrnes	Mr. Moore	Tellers.
Weekes	Richardson	Blaxland	
Sir W. Manning			

Noes, 4.			
Deas Thomson		Mr. J. Campbell	Tellers.
Mr. C. Campbell		Gordon	

Mr. DOCKER moved as an amendment that in the 42nd line the clause be amended by inserting, after the word invoice, the words "and therein stated and."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOCKER moved, as a still further amendment, that in the same line, before the word "was," be inserted the words "to the best of my belief."

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the committee further amended the clause, in the forty-third line, by striking out the words "in the principal markets of the country," and by inserting the words "at the place," &c.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the omission of the provision in this clause for adding to the declared value "all charges incurred by the said importer in respect of the said goods up to the time of shipment from the port of departure," leaving only the addition of ten per cent.

Mr. DOCKER opposed the motion. In some cases there were charges for river carriage.

Sir W. MANNING said these words had no reference to freight which was covered by the ten per cent. By an amendment that the value at the port of shipment should be taken, these words were rendered unnecessary.

The amendment was carried by a majority of 9 to 2.

Sir W. MANNING moved that out the end of the clause the words be modified so as to run thus "shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and shall be liable to like penalties, as in the cases of perjury."

The motion was agreed to, and the clause passed as amended.

The Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the next sitting day.

At half-past 10 o'clock the House adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 3 o'clock.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Attorney-General,—"1. Is it the intention of the Government to continue exacting contributions from the Civil servants towards the Superannuation Fund, while at the same time admitting that the hopelessly bankrupt state of that fund precludes the possibility of those Civil servants ever deriving any benefit from it? 2. Will the Government give those Civil servants from whose salaries they are at present deducting 4 per cent. by way of contribution to the Superannuation Fund, a guarantee that the advantages held out to them under the Superannuation Act will be strictly and honourably upheld or, failing this, will the Government undertake to pay them back all they have contributed to the Superannuation Fund, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.?"

Sir JAMES MARTIN replied that, so long as the Superannuation Act remained in force, its provisions would be carried out. The Government could give no guarantee for the payment of public money without Parliamentary authority.

SALE OF DEBENTURES.

Mr. SAMUEL asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"Have any fresh instructions been sent to England, relating to the sale of the £407,100 debentures transmitted on the 6th of October, 1870, beyond those forwarded by the late Treasurer?"

Mr. LORD replied: Yes; instructions were sent on the 30th December, 1870, urging the necessity for realising the whole of the issue of £407,100. In consequence of my not having my papers with me last night, I was unable to give the information so correctly as I could have wished. I said last evening that the second instalment under the £578,000 Loan Bill was not included. I find I was mistaken. I find the accounts are as follows:—Overdraft as per Treasury books, 31st December, 1870, £178,186 7s. 7d.; payments which fell due on the 31st December, 1870, and 1st January, 1871, namely, the fourth instalment of short-dated debentures, due 31st December, 1870, £300,000; railway debenture due 1st January, 1871, £100,000; interest on debentures, £227,936 18s. 10d.; pensions, &c., various dates, £2389 4s. 11d.; probable amount required for the purchase of railway materials, &c., £25,000; making a total of £260,130 4s. 11d. Debentures to the nominal value of £407,100 were transmitted to the Bank of New South Wales on the 6th October, 1870, for sale in London. The instructions sent by Mr. Samuel on the 6th October, 1870, were to short-raise on the £407,100, an amount equal to that over-raised on the £445,000—namely, £37,000. The nominal value of the debentures was £370,000; the gross amount realised was £370,375 6s. 6d.; making the loss, exclusive of charges on sale, £7624 13s. 6d. The deposit of ten per cent. received in October, 1870, amounted to £50,175 6s. 6d.; the instalments of 45 per cent. were received on 30th December, 1870, amounting to £260,100, and on the 30th January, 1871, £260,100; the gross proceeds amounted to £370,375 6s. 6d. Gross proceeds of £128,000, £126,311 9s. 9d.; gross proceeds of £450,600, £444,063 16s. 9d.; total as above, £370,375 6s. 6d.

Mr. S. BROWN asked whether any other debentures had been transmitted to England other than the £450,000.

Mr. LORD answered in the negative.

ROAD BETWEEN YASS AND QUEANBEYAN.

Mr. W. FORSTER asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"What steps have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, towards making provision for the road between Yass and Queanbeyan?"

Mr. BYRNES replied: I presume the hon. member refers to No. 65 on schedule for 1870, Southern Roads—namely, "Main Southern road near Yass, via Thoroughbatemah, Gininderra, and Canberra to Queanbeyan;" if so, an amount has been placed on the schedule for 1871, now under consideration.

SALE OF DEBENTURES.—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SAMUEL moved the adjournment of the House. He might, he thought, be pardoned for taking this extraordinary course considering the circumstances which he was about to bring under the notice of the House. Last night he made certain statements with reference to the financial position of the country, which were elicited from answers by the Treasurer to questions which were put to him. The Treasurer now showed that he was not only not acquainted with the true financial position, but had also neglected to make proper provision for engagements falling due in England. [Mr. LORD: No.] He looked upon it as a melancholy circumstance that the financial affairs of this country—he said it with reluctance and pain—were in the hands of a gentleman who had had no experience whatever in the management of such affairs—(hear, hear)—a gentleman who possessed neither commercial nor financial experience. The whole experience of the hon. gentleman extended to his having been a bank director for a very short period. We had the humiliating circumstance of the hon. member replying to questions put to him the other night before, and contradicting him (Mr. Samuel) regarding certain facts, and then coming down to-night and admitting that the statements which he (Mr. Samuel) made last night were perfectly true. He thought it was a melancholy circumstance, because a gentleman occupying the position of Treasurer ought to be able to reply to questions with great authority, and he ought to be a gentleman upon whom the House and the country could rely. When a Treasurer ceased to give information of an authentic character, the House and the country necessarily lost all confidence in him. The Treasurer said last night that there was another instalment due upon the debentures which were sent to England. He (Mr. Samuel) ventured to say that that could not possibly be the case, but that the £520,000 which was realised from the sale of the debentures which were sent to England was, in all probability, the correct amount. The Treasurer denied that statement, and said there was ample in England to meet our engagements. Such was not the case. The Treasurer had now admitted that the Government had taken a course which he (Mr. Samuel) ventured to say was without precedent in any part of the world, and a course which called for the censure of that House and of the country. (Hear, hear.) What did the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government do when in opposition? The hon. and learned member moved a vote of censure condemning him (Mr. Samuel) for raising a certain sum of money, including debentures for £450,000, which involved certain sums written off. He sent to England instructions, which were now before the House, to the effect that all the amount then required should not be raised; that was to say, that debentures to the amount of £181,000 should not be sold. In consequence of the war breaking out, certain sums, included in the amounts which had been written off, for the defence of the harbour and fortifications, were restored by the Government, leaving the amount, as near as his memory served him, about £130,000. The hon. and learned member moved a vote of censure upon his (Mr. Samuel's) conduct for issuing those debentures. As a matter of precaution, he sent instructions to England, in November, to the effect that on no account were the whole of the debentures to be sold, but that £140,000 of them should be kept back. The Treasurer told the House to-night that this Government had given instructions to sell the £140,000 worth of debentures, which the hon. and learned member censured him (Mr. Samuel) for issuing. We had now the Treasurer telling us that this very Government, the head of which moved a vote of censure upon him for sending home the money, had given instructions to the bank and agents to sell all the debentures, and apply the proceeds to purposes wholly contrary to those for which they were originally intended. That was a gross misappropriation of public money; and a gross violation of all principles of constitutional government; a violation of all those principles which should regulate a House of this kind, and regulate men of honour. (Hear, hear.) We had now received the positive confession that the hon. and learned gentleman who moved a vote of censure upon him (Mr. Samuel) and sought to displace him, for an act which the Government never did, and never intended to do, had done that very act himself. Was that House, he asked, going to tolerate such conduct? If there was not a number of men in that House fit to form a Government, they could not, as men, tolerate a thing of this kind. (Hear, hear.) They could not tolerate such a gross outrage. Such an outrage had never before been perpetrated by any men, still less by members of a Government. He did not intend to let the matter stop here. (Hear, hear.) But if he could not bring the House to a sense of what was right, he should, perhaps, be able to find a few men to compel the Government to go before the country to answer for this gross outrage. Responsible government was at an end, if such a thing could be tolerated. So conscious was he that the course which he was now taking was a correct one, that he would not allow the Government to perform another single act until what he had complained of had been satisfactorily accounted for. He did not care for the replies which the Treasurer gave last night, evidences as they were of his incompetency. But he not care about this gross violation of principle. If a majority of hon. members could tolerate such conduct, it would be the duty of the minority to obstruct the Government in every way, and force them to go before the people, and let the people say whether or not they had confidence in them. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that the hon. member had made a most alarming speech. He did not know whether the wisest thing for the Government to do would not be to retire at once, rather than submit to the terrible consequences that were to befall them. (Laughter.) Some terrible calamity had fallen upon them as members of an Administration. They had been attacked in most unmeasured terms by the hon. member for Orange. They were not men of honour, but they were the opposite—men of dishonour. That was the kind of language that had been used in the course of this debate upon a matter of finance. The hon. member had made a number of misstatements, which he (Sir James Martin) would prove to the satisfaction, not of the hon. member perhaps, but every other member of the House. The hon. member had stated over and over again that this Government had done that which, when out of office, they condemned, namely, that this Government had sold debentures, the sale of which they condemned. Now mark what a plain tale would put the hon. member down. Last year the hon. member issued £450,000 of debentures. Not only did the hon. member issue debentures for the amount that was short-raised, but he went to the length of issuing debentures for £9000 beyond that sum. [Mr. SAMUEL: "No."] He (Sir James Martin) said yes; and he had proved it over and over again. [Mr. SAMUEL: "It is not true."] It was true; and if he were inclined he could prove it over and over again. He was astonished at these contradictions. The hon. member issued debentures to the extent of £9000 beyond what had been sanctioned by Parliament. Previous to issuing those debentures, the hon. member wrote off £183,000. He was speaking in round numbers. The hon. member got his Auditor-General to go over the amounts of past appropriations, and select from them sums which were no longer required. In those sums were items for a gaol at Brisbane, which proved no longer a part of the territory of this colony; and there were other items for works not in this colony. There were also sums for works not in any way required. Those sums went to make up the £183,000. But although that money was not required, and would not in any way be spent, the hon. member sent home debentures for the whole of that £183,000; he authorised the Bank to pledge the whole of those debentures. The hon. member by letter specially authorised in so many words the Bank of New South Wales to pledge the whole of the debentures for the payment of the current debt. It was equivalent to giving instructions to sell them. If the state of the money market was more favourable at the time the debentures went home, the bank was authorised to put the whole of them on the market; and the bank did so. The hon. member was not correct when he stated that he did not do this. The present Government had nothing to do with the sale of those debentures. The hon. member ordered their sale, and they were sold by his order. Before this Government came into power all of them were disposed of. They were all disposed of, and the first instalment paid, before this Government came into power. (Hear, hear.) He ordered the sale of those debentures, but they were sold upon his order and before the present Government came into power. (Hear, hear.) They were all disposed of within a fortnight after the present Government came into power. Yet the hon. gentleman's statement was that the Government were doing that which they themselves condemned. The whole amount—the £9000 in excess, and £130,000 for matters no longer required, was ordered to be raised, and now the hon. member came forward, and in a loud tone, and in most ungentlemanlike language—(hear, hear)—accused the Government of doing what he said they condemned. The hon. member could not prove that the present Government sold any portion of the debentures, as they were sold before they came into office. He might make out that the £407,000 might have been disposed of by the orders of the Government, for that was true. [Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear.] But that was not what the hon. member said, or anything like what he said. [Mr. WILSON: Hear, hear.] Those debentures were authorised last year to the extent of £407,000, and the Government sent home for the sale of those debentures; but how could the hon. member make that out as a charge against the Government—of selling £450,000 which were sold before they came into office at all. There was no doubt the hon. member did send home some kind of instructions to short raise the £407,000, so as to redress a step he had taken in selling the £450,000. He endeavoured to get out of the difficulty by avoiding selling the £407,000 which Parliament had given authority for. The present Government had authorised the sale of the whole £407,000, and it was that the hon. member complained of. The Government had discharged its duty by selling these debentures which Parliament last year gave authority to sell. The hon. member charged the Government with doing what was done by his Government. How were the two things alike, and what had one thing got to do with the other? He would tell the hon. member that he, having directed the raising of £450,000, which included a number of works which there was no intention of carrying out, the present Government was of course possessed of an amount of money which, as it could not be appropriated to the purposes for which it was raised, must be appropriated to other purposes. That was the course which the Government would take. The money was

he Government are now without an overdraft in England. What position would they have been in if the £407,000 of debentures had never been issued: The truth of the matter was explained by this circumstance, that it had been the practice of the Government, for years, to use loan money, raised under the authority of an Act of Parliament, for the purpose of constructing public works, to eke out the ordinary revenue of the country. He did not approve of the practice, but he did not think this Government were to blame for following what had been the practice. Why were we to visit the present Government with any condemnation because they had followed in the footsteps of their predecessors, and had taken a course which necessity compelled them to take. The Parliament, not having provided sufficient revenue from the ordinary sources of taxation, they had been compelled to adopt a course which had been taken by previous Governments. But why should the adjournment of the House be moved, and the business of the country be obstructed by any member of the House, least of all by the hon. member for Orange, who was mainly accountable for the difficulty which now existed. He did not know what was to be gained by this extraordinary course, after the House had been nine months in session.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not wish to prolong the debate unnecessarily, but he desired to make one or two remarks. A wonder had been expressed that he did not condemn the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government for what he had done in the past with regard to the Tallings Loan Act. He had been charged with being in a Government when these debentures were issued. He had not been in the Government for six months before they were issued, and was not in the Government when they were issued, so the charge fell to the ground. But he never condemned it, nor did he condemn it now. When the hon. and learned member condemned the Government of which he (Mr. Robertson) was a member, in regard to this Tallings Loan Act, he maintained then, and he maintained now, that the Government were using money to meet a public necessity. The House, by a majority, affirmed the proposition of the Government to send home the loan. When the late Treasurer brought in a bill to raise £407,000, the hon. and learned member now at the head of the Government condemned the previous Government for proposing to use the money in England for purposes other than those for which the money had been appropriated. He (Mr. Robertson) opposed that. A majority were against the hon. and learned member. He took the same view now as he did then. But the hon. and learned member was now only carrying out the views of the majority of hon. members. He thought at the time that it would be a most imprudent thing for the House to affirm any such doctrine, that the Government would not be warranted in using money in England except for the purpose of paying interest on the debt. Why they received large sums of money in the colony every year, and large sums of money, too, in England; and the money they received in England was raised for the purpose of carrying on works in the colony, whereas the money they received in the colony should be applied to purposes of paying the interest in England, because money from the consolidated revenue was supposed to pay the interest in England. But would anyone send across the water in that way? [Mr. SAMUEL: That was not the question.] They had £400,000 of debentures sold in England, and £400,000 interest to pay in England; and would it not be better to pay the interest by the debentures sold in England, and save the expense and time in sending home. He took the same standpoint now that he did when the hon. member for Orange was Treasurer. It seemed to him that whoever had changed, he had always voted in the same way. He maintained that it was a right course to raise the money in view of the existing state of public affairs, and to apply it in the way it was applied.

Mr. W. FORSTER said that the hon. members on the other side complained of obstruction and the waste of time in unimportant discussion. He had as sincere a desire to prevent obstruction as any hon. member, but he would have taken a different course to that taken by hon. members on the opposite side in the present debate. He wondered that the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had made such a long speech, and acted so inconsistently. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member accused others of making long speeches, but in speaking upon the present question, he did not, perhaps, appear to know that he was making a long speech himself. They had also had a speech from the Colonial Secretary, which he thought was wholly unnecessary, because he was not called upon to reply to any attack. If discussions of the kind were to be prevented, Ministers must refrain from making such speeches as the one delivered by the hon. and learned gentleman at the head of the Government, which he could not but characterise as very offensive to him (Mr. Forster) and other hon. members, who had taken part in the debate, but who would have to defend themselves against the accusations and invectives of the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) He had risen, therefore, principally for the purpose of defending himself against the remarks and attacks the hon. and learned member launched upon him and other hon. members associated with him. He confessed, however, that to whatever length the debate might go, he would not be prevented from defending himself from what he thought an unjust accusation, if they stopped there till 12 o'clock. He simply confined himself to dissenting from the sentiments uttered, as he did not think the present a good time to involve themselves in a discussion upon the question raised between the hon. Treasurer and the hon. member behind him. He did not think the Government were to blame for having sent counter instructions to set aside the instructions of their predecessors; but he did not know that, if money intended to be appropriated for one purpose be used for another, anything had been shown to justify it. As to the charge of obstruction brought forward by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, he did not think the statement was justified. He thought the hon. member for Orange had been unfairly treated by the hon. member in the statement that he expressed any intention to obstruct the business of the country. He did not think the hon. member expressed such an intention (Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear); but as regarded the general avowal or determination to obstruct the public business in future, he for one entirely disclaimed taking part in such a course. He thought, however, they had a perfect right to delay a discussion when the debate had not been sufficient. He thought the hon. member for the Hawkesbury was not the one who should have got up to speak about obstruction. He maintained that during the present session the Opposition had done nothing which was not perfectly consistent and which, as members of the House, they were not justified in doing. There was an evident desire on the part of the Government to discourage discussion and to hurry through measures without submitting them to the deliberation of the House, and without in any degree showing a deference to the opinions of their opponents. There was a disposition to force on the measures submitted, and they were forced on. He submitted therefore that, under the circumstances, they were entitled to use the forms of the House to enforce a discussion, and as much as possible to prevent measures being passed without discussion, and to bring into operation as complete a discussion as it was in their power to do. The amendments of the Customs' Bill rejected by the Government in this House were to be proposed by them in the other; and he thought that a greater insult to their supporters could not well be offered. (Cheers.) That was in itself an evidence that the measure had not been properly discussed. He disclaimed ever having attempted anything more than fair discussion, and he was unwilling to join in anything like the course of obstruction referred to by the hon. members for Orange and East Sydney.

Mr. DODDS said that, as the adjournment of the House had been moved, he desired to take advantage of the occasion to ask some explanation from the Minister for Works in regard to the train which was to have stopped at the East Maitland Station on the Tuesday morning after the opening of the railway to Scone. Advertisements, &c., were published, and the time table was altered so as to make the time of arrival of the train 5 a.m. or 5.30 a.m., so as to meet the steamer which left Newcastle on that particular morning at 7 a.m. Passengers were brought from Morpeth, and were awaiting the train at the station for a long time before the train arrived. The train however did not stop, and the passengers assembled at the station were left behind, as also the mails, and were not able to proceed to Sydney on that day. On the following day the English mail left, so that still greater inconvenience and loss probably was the result.

Mr. BYRNES said that all arrangements had been made to stop at East Maitland at the time named; and the irregularity was the result of inadvertence. He supposed that everybody but the driver must have been asleep at the time. He was very sorry that the irregularity had occurred; but from the very nature of the case it was one which could not often happen. The people in the north had not much reason to complain of the traffic manager there.

Mr. DRIVER thought that it was but natural that Ministers and supporters of the Permissive Liquor bill who did not often have a day in the country should get muddled on an occasion of the kind, and not know exactly what orders they gave. (Laughter.)

Mr. LLOYD was very much surprised at the virtuous indignation of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, and was amazed how differently the hon. member could argue on different sides of the House. That hon. gentleman was not entitled to charge the Opposition with obstruction for calling the attention of the House to a matter so serious and important as that which was under discussion. He disapproved of the action of the late Treasurer in reference to the raising of the £450,000 of debentures, the whole of which had been placed, including £150,000 for works written off, and the debentures were only to be negotiated under certain conditions. The then Treasurer, however, endeavoured to repair the mischief, by ordering that £140,000 of the £407,000 of debentures subsequently sent home, should be reserved. The Government revoked the instructions of the late Colonial Treasurer, and he maintained that this act of the present Government was as wrong as the act of the late Government in authorising the sale of those debentures at all. When he remembered the indignation hurled against the late Treasurer, and in regard to which there was no man so righteously strong as the present Premier, he was amazed and confounded that the present Government should have taken upon itself the responsibility of revoking the instructions of the late Colonial Treasurer, to do that by which alone he could have possibly repaired the damage he had done. The present Government, knowing the iniquity of the late Treasurer in selling the whole of this loan, and knowing that the late Colonial Treasurer had tried to repair the damage by reserving £140,000 of debentures he had sent home since, had, in revoking those instructions, committed a greater sin than that of the late Treasurer. He understood that the Premier had tried to show the importance of the course he had taken—that the credit of the country should be maintained. Of course the credit of the country must be maintained at any hazard. But this Parliament was in session when the instructions were sent home, or immediately afterwards, and why did not the hon. gentleman come down and state the difficulty, and not do the very thing which he charged the late Treasurer with doing. [Sir J. MARTIN: Nothing of the kind.] If the late Treasurer had done this, and the hon. and learned gentleman had been on the Opposition benches, he would not have rested until he had ousted him. The credit of the country was no more at stake at the time to which he referred than it was now, and he maintained that now the Government were not bringing down any means by which we could cover our liabilities. If this House got into recess, and met again about the close of the year, he believed it would be with a deficit larger than before. He thought the Government deserving of censure for what they had done.

Mr. FARNELL said he did not think the hon. member for Orange was open to the charge of making this motion for the purpose of obstruction. The question was whether we had enough money to be raised in England by loan to pay the interest on borrowed money? That was not a good state of things. We were issuing this borrowed money to pay the interest on borrowed money.

Mr. ROSKINS: And therefore saving the exchange.

Mr. FARNELL: But the question was whether the account had been recouped here. The Treasurer ought to be enabled now, knowing that he had raised the money in England, to pay £407,000 into the Treasury to enable him to carry on the public works which had been authorised. There had been some contradiction between the present and the late Treasurer. The late Treasurer said he did not issue debentures to the extent of £9000 more than was authorised by Parliament. He (Mr. Farnell) contended that the hon. gentleman did raise that money; but he supposed he had condoned for it by having left office. [Mr. SAMUEL: It is a mistake.] He held in his hand the figures which were prepared by the Auditor-General. In the preparation of the document there was no doubt that the hon. gentleman wrote off sums amounting altogether to £183,000. But notwithstanding that amount was written off, the debentures were issued to the extent of £450,000, which included the £9000 to which he had just referred. It would, he considered, be the duty of the Government to bring down a bill as soon as possible to legalise the proceeding, and enable the Government to appropriate the money in some way or other. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt that the whole of the money, although improperly raised, had been used. The letter of instructions sent home gave the agents power to raise the whole of the £450,000, and as a matter of fact the whole of that sum was raised. There was one matter in regard to which hon. members were in the dark. We did not know exactly what these debentures had realised. And the question was, whether we had got a sufficient amount of money in England to meet the liabilities payable on short-dated debentures, other charges, and interest on the public debt. We had debentures to the amount of £985,151 7s. 7d. in England, and if they sold at anything like reasonable rates, he had no doubt that the £922,000 which we were liable to pay on the 30th June next would be netted. He was afraid we had not much money in the Treasury. [Sir JAMES MARTIN: We have nearly £300,000.] He believed there was only about £130,000 in hand; on the 31st March there was only £148,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue. He did not think we had the amount of revenue we were led to believe. He did not see what object could be gained by concealing facts. He was afraid that Treasurers generally were too much in the hands of the officials of the department. We knew there were often discrepancies in the accounts. The hon. member for St. Leonards had pointed out a discrepancy, and he (Mr. Farnell) had on several occasions pointed out discrepancies. We had once an omission of £270,000 in the account relating to the public debt of the colony. Mr. Thomson of the Treasury explained it to him privately, but an explanation ought to be made to the House. It must be admitted on all hands, that we were in a difficult position; but he did not think that the circumstances of the country were such that we should repair, or try to alleviate ourselves from this particular condition, by increasing the revenue by additional taxation. There was another way in which the difficulty could be met. He did not think the hon. member for Orange was fairly chargeable with obstruction in regard to this matter.

Mr. DILLON called attention to the answer given yesterday by the hon. Minister for Works, to the effect that it was not the intention of the Government to construct a bridge over the Hunter at Lustinyre. He pointed out that money was voted for the work some time ago, and it was absolutely necessary that a bridge of some kind should be constructed, as there was now no crossing whatever for the use of the settlers in the district. With regard to the excursion train from Scone, to which his hon. friend Mr. Dodds had alluded, he was a passenger in the train, and corroborated what Mr. Dodds had said with regard to the train not stopping at Maitland, although the red light was up at the station.

Mr. SAMUEL, in reply, said that he had been accused with having submitted the motion for adjournment for the purpose of obstruction. Now upon entering the House last evening he had not the most remote idea of taking such a course as he had done in bringing about the discussion which had taken place. He rose to move the adjournment of the House from feelings of indignation engendered by the reply of the hon. Colonial Treasurer to the question he put; because he felt that the Government had taken a course which he considered most reprehensible in doing the very things which they had condemned in him. When he (Mr. Samuel) was Colonial Treasurer, the hon. and learned Attorney-General moved a resolution censuring him for proposing to raise certain moneys which were written off for public works which were not required. But the present Government had done the very thing which the hon. and learned gentleman sought to condemn in him (Mr. Samuel).

Sir JAMES MARTIN: No; certainly not.

Mr. SAMUEL: The hon. member had had his say, and he (Mr. Samuel) had the right to reply. The hon. and learned member had dealt with the question as a lawyer, by special pleading. He said that because £450,000 worth of debentures, known as the "tallings loan" were raised, therefore he was justified in raising the sum of £407,000 authorised to be raised under a subsequent loan. Now, let them look at the circumstances connected with the matter. It was quite true that the Legislative Council had rejected a bill passed by the Assembly, in which it was proposed to consolidate certain remnants of loans, and he was driven from what he felt was due to the Assembly to issue these debentures without the concurrence of the other branch of the Legislature; and in order that he might do that he issued debentures for the whole amount short raised; and although the hon. gentleman stated it was illegal they had the opinion of the late Attorney-General (Sir William Manning) to the effect that it was perfectly legal, and the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government when in opposition also said it was perfectly legal. This sum included £181,000 for sums written off. Well, the hon. member said he (Mr. Samuel) raised £9000 more than he ought to have done, and the hon. member (Mr. Farnell) who took an active part in the discussion upon the matter when he was in opposition, confirmed that statement. He (Mr. Samuel) raised the amount certified by the Auditor-General and other officers of the Treasury. He did not make up the account himself, and if it was £9000 in excess (which he did not admit) it was quite immaterial to the question at issue. He issued debentures, having been advised by the Crown Law Officers, who gave an opinion that he was justified in issuing the debentures. He gave instructions that £180,000, of these debentures should not be sold. He quite admitted that his instructions warranted the selling of the whole of the £450,000, and he never denied it; on the contrary, he went so far as to say that if they could be sold well he would be very glad if they were sold. He did not hesitate to make an admission that he was not justified in raising the whole £180,000—[Mr. LLOYD: Hear, hear]—and he gave most imperative instructions to the bank that in the case of issuing £407,000 they were to keep back £140,000, which he felt would be required—(hear, hear)—and that they should only sell £260,000, keeping back £140,000. But what did the hon. and learned member do? He moved a vote of censure upon his (Mr. Samuel's) conduct not in having issued £450,000, but for issuing this £189,000, which were written off. [Mr. LLOYD: Hear, hear.] The hon. member for the Hawkesbury that night had done that by his allusion to the gaol at Brisbane and some other items; it was that he was censured for. Well he considered he took a proper course in preventing the issue in that £407,000 of £140,000, which he instructed should be kept back. What did the hon. and learned member do? He defended his course of action in sending instructions for the sale of the £140,000.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: We gave no instructions whatever about it.

Mr. SAMUEL: The hon. and learned member did not know what the Colonial Treasurer said about it that night. He thought he was mistaken.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: No, I am not.

Mr. SAMUEL: The Treasurer told them that night that he sent instructions not to sell these £140,000 worth of debentures in December last.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Not the loan of £450,000.

Mr. SAMUEL: The loan of £407,000.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Oh, that has nothing to do with it.

Mr. SAMUEL said he would show the hon. member that it had. The hon. and learned gentleman wished to show that there was a difference in the two loans; but they passed into one common loan fund, and there was no such distinction; and the money in that fund was dealt with for every public work, regardless of under what head of expenditure it was sanctioned. There was no way of keeping the funds separate. What did it matter then whether £140,000 was stopped from one lot of debentures or from another? The hon. member had sent those debentures home to meet the charges for interest on the public debt. He did not blame the hon. member for that, but he did feel indignant that the hon. member should now do the very thing which he had so emphatically and persistently condemned in him. The hon. member talked of the money he had in the banks, but that was no test of the state of the public account, and a great deal more than that would probably be required to meet engagements accruing in the colony. The money sent home was all absorbed. If he had stated any thing offensive to the Treasurer he was extremely sorry for it.

The motion was put and negatived.

ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER said that he had received a message from the Legislative Council, returning the bill in viting concurrence in amendments made therein.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LORD, this bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

TREASURY BILLS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LORD, this bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council with a message inviting concurrence.

LAW OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. BUCHANAN brought up a bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, and moved that it be read a first time.

Mr. SPEAKER said that leave to bring in a bill of a similar purport had been given to the hon. member for Carcoar. It appeared to him that it was very inconvenient that leave should be given to one hon. member, and that the bill should be introduced by another.

Mr. DRIVER would get rid of the difficulty by introducing the bill himself.

The bill was read a first time.

STAMP DUTIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LORD, the House went into committee for the consideration of this bill.

Clause 1—"Duties contained in schedule granted"—was agreed to.

Clause 2—"Provisions of Stamp Duties Act to continue in force"—was passed.

Clause 3 was proposed as follows:—"Where any instrument, writing, matter, or thing of whatever nature, whether under *real or not*, which is made liable under the provisions of this Act, or of the said Stamp Duties Act, to any stamp duty, shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, or otherwise inscribed or delineated on any vellum, parchment, paper, or other material, and shall be signed or executed (excepting any conveyance on the sale of real property, or any memorandum of transfer under the Real Property Act, provided such conveyance or memorandum of transfer is stamped within one month after the same shall be signed or executed) by any person before such vellum, parchment, paper, or other material shall be duly stamped for denoting the payment of the said duty, the person so signing or executing such instrument, writing, matter, or thing, shall be liable to a penalty of ten pounds, together with the whole, or (as the case may be) the deficiency of stamp duty, payable thereupon, or in respect thereof, and such penalty may be recovered by action of debt in the Supreme Court, at the suit of the Attorney-General, or in a summary way before two Justices of the peace, who shall hear and determine the matter; and in case of the non-payment of such penalty, and of the whole, or (as the case may be) the deficiency of such stamp duty adjudged by such Justices to be paid, the amount shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and on failure of distress such penalty shall be enforced in manner provided by the Act eleventh and twelfth Victoria, chapter forty-three, as adopted by the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, fourteenth Victoria number forty-three, and any Acts amending the same, and the period for making any complaint, or laying any information before such Justices under this Act, or the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, shall be within two years from the time when the matter of such complaint or information respectively arose. Provided that upon the production of any unstamped or insufficiently stamped document, other than a bill of exchange, promissory note, draft, or order, made, signed, and issued after the passing of this Act in evidence at the trial of any civil cause in the Supreme or any District Court, it shall be lawful for the Judge to impose a penalty not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, to be paid by the party producing such document, in addition to the requirements of section twenty-four of the said Stamp Duties Act. Provided also that when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners (which term shall have the same meaning throughout this Act as defined in the said Stamp Duties Act) upon oath or otherwise, which oath every such Commissioner is hereby authorised to administer, that any such instrument, writing, matter, or thing has not been duly stamped, previously to being signed or executed, by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertency, or urgent necessity, and without any wilful design or intention to defraud the revenue of the duty chargeable in respect thereof, or to evade or delay the payment of such duty, then and in any such case, if such instrument, writing, matter, or thing shall, within one month after the same shall have been first signed or executed by any person, be brought to the said Commissioners in order to be stamped, and if the stamp duty chargeable thereon shall be paid, then the said Commissioners may remit the whole or any part of the penalty payable on stamping such instrument, writing, matter, or thing, and cause the same to be duly stamped, upon payment of the whole, or (as the case may be) the deficiency of stamp duty chargeable thereon by law, and either with or without any portion of the said penalty, and thereupon every such instrument, writing matter, or thing, shall have the same legal effect and validity as if it had been duly stamped before signature and execution. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed, or construed to require, or authorise the said Commissioners, to stamp any instrument after signing or execution thereof, in any case in which the stamping thereof is expressly prohibited by this Act."

Mr. S. C. BROWN said it was his intention to divide the House upon the principle contained in this clause. But if he were to allow the clause to be put as a whole, and were to be beaten, there would then be no opportunity of amending the clause. He should, therefore, take the opportunity of moving the omission of the first three words. If he were unsuccessful he should have an opportunity of amending the clause further down. Hon. members would have to vote upon this principle—whether an instrument was bound to be written before it was stamped, or bound to be written on stamped paper? In England they had lately passed a Stamp Act in which both modes were recognised. The principle he now contended for had been twice carried against the Government. A good deal might be said about evasion of duty under the present Act, but he did not think any proof of such evasion could be given. No deed could be registered without being stamped, nor could any transfer of real property or of a run. No power-of-attorney would be acted on by a bank or be accepted without being stamped. No document could be given in a Court of justice without being stamped. So that the only possible things in which there could be evasion were agreements which did not require registration and were never brought into a Court of justice—small leases which did not extend over three years and deeds of partnership of which there were perhaps not half-a-dozen in a year. Substantially therefore the Government recovered the whole of the revenue to which they were entitled under this Act. In England stamp duties had been in force for a number of years—the people were familiar with them—the population was concentrated, and the principal business was done in large towns. We, on the other hand, were a small population, scattered over a very large district, subject to difficulty in obtaining stamps and to mischances by the post. If three months were given to complete the transaction it was a concession to the principle he was contending for, and they might as well allow the deeds to be stamped after they were executed. But there were some matters in which three months would not be sufficient. He mentioned a case in point where a piece of land had to be transferred from nine trustees to nine other persons. In his opinion the 13th clause of the old Act met all the requirements of the case. He moved that the three first words of the clause be omitted.

Sir J. MARTIN said the objection raised was an objection made by a conveyancer, and the case of presumed hardship cited would be only one in ten thousand. And yet because of this case of presumed hardship we were asked to forego the whole revenue! The Stamp Act, as it now stood, provided among other things for a tax on any agreement. He supposed conveyances such as the hon. member referred to would be to them in proportion of about 1 in 10,000. Every day hundreds of agreements were made in all parts of the country, and by law they ought to pay a tax of 1s. They were not required to be registered, and not one in a thousand of them went into Court. When they were required to be produced in Court a penalty of the fifth part of a shilling only had to be paid; and the result of all this was that instead of getting £6000 a year from this source nothing was obtained.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: Whose estimate is that?

Sir J. MARTIN: It was Mr. Smart's.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: He was beaten twice over.

Sir J. MARTIN: Was that any refutation of the fact? He said at once that he was no believer in a stamp tax. He should much prefer to raise the whole of the taxation that was necessary through the Custom-house. If he could see his way clear to get the whole of the taxation through the Custom-house, he should be delighted to do away with this stamp tax. Anybody might form some notion, however vague, of the large amount that would be obtained by the Treasury if every contract which came within the meaning of the Act paid 1s. Mr. Smart estimated it at £5000. He believed that the amount was under-estimated. [Mr. LLOYD: The contracts will not be written.] The hon. member was talking without book. People would not abstain from writing their contracts when evidence was required to be in writing, in order to save 1s. But they would save that 1s. if they could stamp the document when it had to be brought before a Court of law, on payment of a fine of 2½d. [Mr. SAMUEL: Will brokers' sale bills be contracts?] Certainly they would. Then there were bills of lading, or receipts from the master, mate, or agent of any vessel, on any goods or merchandise to be carried beyond any place. These were to bear a duty of 1s. 6d. He was told that the duty realised was scarcely anything now. [Mr. ALLEN: They are always stamped.] He was told that the vast majority of these bills of lading never got stamped. [Mr. LLOYD: Nine-tenths of them are stamped.] Then he came to policies of insurance against damage by fire. Mr. Smart estimated that the duty upon those would yield £7500 a year. Yet not one of them was stamped now; because it was known very well that if ever they were required as evidence a stamp could be then affixed by payment of one-sixth of the duty or penalty. Mr. Smart estimated that £5000 a year would be realised on stamps upon policies of insurance for ships, vessels, or merchandise. Therefore, no less a sum than £12,500 was expected from the duties upon those policies, if they were stamped. The object of the Act was to cause persons who signed documents to pay a certain amount of duty, and the proposal of the Government now was to see that the payment of the duty was enforced. That alteration was based on the fact that the duties were not now collected, although they were levied. Then again, leases were seldom stamped unless they required to be registered. [Mr. S. BROWN: You are quite mistaken.] From the number of unstamped documents that were brought before the Court, a rough estimate might be formed of the extent to which this law was evaded. It was estimated that at least £30,000 a year was lost to the public by allowing documents to remain unstamped until they were required to be produced in a Court of justice. The Legislature, he presumed, passed these stamp duties with a view to provide money to meet necessary expenditure. If it was right for the Government to see that the duties were paid. This bill, as it now stood, contained an exception with regard to deeds of conveyance, which he believed was inserted at the instance of the hon. member for Newtown. His interpretation of the words was that a deed must be fully and effectually executed before it was required to be stamped. If there was any doubt about it, words might be added to the effect that the deed shall not require to be stamped within three months after it had been fully executed. There was no objection whatever to putting in those words. The object of altering the law was to ensure that all these documents should be stamped. It was proposed, if the document was not stamped within one month, the parties omitting to provide the stamp would be subject to a penalty of £10, and they would thus get rid of the farce of 25 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The clause was a copy of the Imperial Act passed not very long ago, on the 14th August, 1859. It was the 13th Vict., c. 96, and the section was No. 12. The clause was, no doubt, difficult to understand; but there was no doubt about the meaning of it, which was to increase the penalty from 20 per cent. to £10. Not only did the Legislature do that about ten years ago, but not more than six or eight months ago they passed a Consolidated Stamp Act, the object of which was not to alter the law, but to consolidate a variety of statutes. Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing it, deprecated any discussion, and implored the House not to get into a discussion on the matter. He admitted there was some difficulty, but wished to get the bills in a consolidated form. The hon. member wanted to get rid of the penalty, but he could not understand the hon. member introducing a clause to prevent the collection of the duties. In England they put no exception, but in the colony they did, and allowed three months for deeds to be executed. He did not see what object there could be when there was three months' grace, unless they wanted to get rid of the duty altogether. He hoped the House would not go with the hon. member, because if they approved of his proposal they might as well strike it all out.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said, when the hon. member prepared his Ways and Means, he had no idea of the flourish of figures which he gave them that night, because the Stamp Act produced £65,000 last year, and would produce the same during the present year. The remarks he (Mr. Brown) made last night were in good faith, and not in any factious spirit of opposition—[Sir JAMES MARTIN: I did not say they were.]—and did not deserve the sneer of the hon. and learned gentleman. The House would have been doing its duty in negativing the second reading of the bill, and allowing the old Act to remain. Under the present bill the conveyancer would not suffer, but the client, who had to provide the stamp. There was a provision in the bill under the 24th section allowing documents which were not stamped to go in as evidence, upon payment of a fine of 20 per cent. That section was not repealed.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: You have not read the bill.

Mr. BROWN: I have.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Then you do not understand it.

Mr. BROWN: I have read the section.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Inflicting a £10 penalty?

Mr. BROWN: That was for writing on unstamped paper, but the principle he wished to draw the attention of the committee to was whether they would allow documents to be stamped after execution, or written upon stamped paper. The clause would be provocative of hardship, and he thought hon. members ought not to be restrained by the argument that the whole thing was met by the question of conveyances. In order to catch agreements and policies of insurance, we were to be saddled with a clause which was most oppressive in other respects. Agreements were of little importance as regarded the revenue derivable from them; and policies of insurance might be met by a special clause imposing penalties for issuing them unstamped.

Mr. STEWART complained that while the bill imposed a penalty of £10 for writing on unstamped documents, it did not tell the public what documents were to be stamped. People would have to consult three or four Acts of Parliament before they could ascertain what documents were liable to stamp duty; but that was not the way to deal with the residents of this country. Those matters ought to be made perfectly plain, but the Act was incomprehensible. Persons through mere inadvertence might render themselves liable to a penalty of £10. If the Government required more money they ought not to get it by scourging the people of this country by oppressive legislation of this sort. He should vote against this and every other clause.

Mr. W. FORSTER did not object to the principle of the Stamp Act, but he did object to imposing penalties for not stamping documents which had never been executed, and which might never be used at all—documents, the transactions in reference to which were incomplete. He was prepared to make documents invalid if they were not stamped. He did not think that persons should be compelled to make agreements or give receipts, or that these documents should be stamped until it became necessary to produce them in a Court of law. Up to that point they were essentially private, and the public had no right to take any cognisance of them. The law did not compel persons to give receipts, and why, therefore, should we do so by the provisions of this bill. With reference to cheques, he saw no reason why we should make an exception in favour of cheques under two pounds, for if it were right to tax cheques for £2 it was equally so to tax cheques for a less sum. He should vote for the amendment; but holding the views which he did, he should have to vote against the clause.

Mr. R. FORSTER said that the object was to prevent evasion of duty by the laxness of the present law, and that there was no use in the law except its provisions could be enforced. He thought the difficulty might be got over by giving the commissioner authority to remit the penalty on proof of no wilful design to defraud the revenue.

Mr. LUCAS said there was great injustice in passing a law which might be evaded by dishonest people, while the duties it imposed were paid by those who were conscientious. If it were desired to levy these taxes at all, the clause ought to be made sufficiently stringent to prevent evasion of duty. He did not see much force in the alleged difficulty of getting stamped paper. Why should it not be obtained as readily as postage stamps? He thought it was objectionable that there should be so many descriptions of stamps. He did not see why a postage stamp should not be also used as a duty stamp.

The proposed amendment was put on the formula,—"That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question."

The committee divided:—

Ayes, 18.			
Sir J. Martin	Mr. Bell	Mr. R. Forster	
Lord	Cummings	J. B. Suttor	
Wilson	Osborne	Weaver	
Byrnes	Hoskins	Ryan	
Robertson	Dodds	Lucas	Tellers.
Dillon	Garrett	R. Smith	
	Noes, 16.		
Mr. W. Forster	Mr. Wearne	Mr. Farnell	
Leary	Clarke	Sutherland	
Allen	Neale	[illegible] Brown	
Alexander	Buchanan	Driver	
King	Hill		Tellers.
Stewart	Lloyd		

The proposed amendment was therefore negatived.

On the motion of Sir JAMES MARTIN, a verbal amendment was made in the first line of the clause. The word "or" was inserted between the words "instrument" and "writing," and the words "matter or thing" were omitted.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved the insertion of the words "transfers of runs and leases" after the words "Real Property Act" in the eighth line of the clause.

The question that the clause as amended stand part of the bill was then put and the House divided:—

Ayes, 21.			
Sir James Martin	r. Piddington	Mr. Ryan	
Mr. Robertson	Dillon	Weaver	
Byrnes	Dight	Dodds	
Lord	J. Suttor	R. Forster	
Wilson	Lucas	Loder	
Allen	Cummings	Smith	Tellers.
King	Hoskins	Clarke	
	Noes, 9.		
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Neale	Mr. Lloyd	
W. Forster	Wearne	Driver	Tellers.
Farnell	Buchanan	Brown	

The question was resolved in the affirmative.

Clause 4. "Any person who shall make, sign, indorse, negotiate, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, indorsed, negotiated, or issued, or accept or pay or cause or permit to be accepted or paid any inland bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note for the payment of money liable to any of the duties imposed by this Act, which shall not have been previously stamped with an impression for denoting the duty hereby charged thereon, or some higher rate of duty, or who shall again use the same stamp for any other document, shall for any and every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding *fifty pounds*, to be recovered and enforced in manner directed in the last preceding clause. And no inland bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any Court, or admitted in any Court to be good, useful, or available in law or equity unless the same shall bear the stamp denoting the duty charged thereon or some higher rate of duty. And it shall be unlawful for the commissioners or their officers to stamp any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note after the same shall have been signed under any pretence whatever."

Mr. S. BROWN moved the omission of the words "make, sign" in the first line of the clause. He thought a person ought not to be liable to the penalty, provided the note was properly stamped within a certain time afterwards.

Mr. STEWART moved that the Chairman leave the chair. It was half-past 11 o'clock, and the discussion upon this clause would take two or three hours.

Sir JAMES MARTIN opposed the motion for postponing the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. DRIVER supported the motion for adjournment. The clause now before the committee was one of the most objectionable in the whole bill. It would take some time to discuss; and, in fact, he asserted that it would not be passed to-night.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the matter was of so much importance that perhaps hon. members who were not in favour of going on that night would go on to-morrow.

Mr. LLOYD supported the adjournment, and said that as the bill was going through now it would not be workable, while if they adjourned there would be more time to consider the bill with a view to make it workable. The only result of going on with the bill would be to make it unworkable, and if would be thrown out on the third reading.

Mr. LEVEY suggested that the hon. member for Kisma should withdraw his amendment, and leave the Hon. Attorney-General to move the Chairman out of the chair. The amendment was withdrawn, and on the motion of Sir James Martin, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow (Friday).

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from the Legislative Council, intimating that that Chamber had agreed to the Appropriation Bill without amendment.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 12 o'clock until 3 to-morrow (Friday).

NEW NOTICES.

FRIDAY, 28TH APRIL.

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Why the Government discontinued issuing to the Maitland District Council the sums voted by Parliament for roads in its district, which by law are under its control? 2. Under whose supervision have the road grants been expended since the Government has discontinued handing them over to the Council. 3. Is it the intention of the Government to resume payments to the Maitland District Council as formerly; if so, when; and, if not, why not?

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

Mr. Leary to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—When do the Government propose to afford greater facilities to the farmers for loading the hay trucks at Campbelltown.

Mr. Samuel to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing: 1. The total amount of rents for Crown lands for 1871. 2. The approximate area in acres or square miles of land leased from the Crown, not including forfeited runs.

TUESDAY, 9TH MAY.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should unite with other colonial Governments in subsidising a steam postal service between Sydney and Liverpool, via San Francisco, by which the mails could be delivered in both directions within forty-five days; the subsidy payable by this Government not to exceed £20,000 per annum.

Mr. Alexander to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, all correspondence, minutes of evidence, and other matters, between the local Board of the Certified R. C. Boys' school, Goulburn, and the Council of Education, respecting the required resignation of the head master and assistant teacher of the said school.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE RAILWAYS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Herald* of the 22nd instant there appears a letter from an anonymous correspondent—"A. H." on "Further Remarks on the Railways of New South Wales." Considering that he has made such frequent use of my name in his letter, I think it would have been more manly of him if he had put his own signature to it, so that we might perhaps have been able to form some opinion as to whether he has not got (what he wrongly accuses me of) "selfish motives to serve" in connection with the extension of railways in New South Wales.

If he has not selfish motives to serve why write under an assumed name.

He says that although "Investigator" and others differ, that "I (A. H.) agree with Mr. Mackenzie that there is no greater aid to squatting, agricultural, mineral, and other enterprises, than the facilities which railways afford, or should afford, for the rapid and economic transport of live stock, passengers, goods, and minerals." Therefore we find that he differs with "Investigator" and agrees with me as to cheap carriage, and that the principal things he objects to in my letter are, comparing English with New South Wales railway rates, and saying that the receipts from our railways cannot, and ought not to be expected to, cover the interest on their cost of construction.

If "A. H." will again refer to "Investigator's" letter of the 8th instant, and my letter in the *Herald* of the 14th instant, he will find that it was "Investigator" who wrongly stated that the New South Wales Railway rates were lower than the English railway charges; and that I only compared the rates for the purpose of showing that "Investigator" was misleading the public by saying our rates were lower, when I proved them to be much higher. I never for one moment thought of comparing a densely populated country like old England, with an unlimited demand for its productions and manufactures, to New South Wales, with its small and scattered population and limited demand.

In a new and sparsely populated country like New South Wales, if we want to induce a greater number of people to settle on our Crown lands and develop our resources, we must give them

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—April 27.

Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Pain, from Melbourne 24th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Barnett and child, Mrs. Skellett and child, Mrs. Brown, Miss Wadsworth, Messrs. Atkinson, T. J. Parker, J. Paterson, Sers, C. T. Brown, F. Pilmore, Kerr, J Miller, J. C. Smith, J. Warwick, W. Newcombe, W. H. Piatt, A. Hicken, Poolman, Dyer, J. S. Pearson, A. Aldworth, Woollier, H. M. Strachan, Madders, W. H. M'Millan, J. Twomey, Pollock, C. F. Thornley, J. Cohen, Anderson, Powell, J. Bennett, Chang (Chinese giant), Kin Foo (Chinese lady), child, and 2 servants, and 36 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 27.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Uncle Tom, for Maryborough.
Fanny, for Newcastle.
Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 28.

Jessie Kelly for New Caledonia; Ellesmere, William, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—April 27.

Ellesmere, barque, 179 tons, Captain Hughes, for Lyttelton, via Newcastle.

William, schooner, 188 tons, Captain Dickson, for Newcastle, with part of original cargo from Adelaide.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: Passengers—Mrs. F. Cowderoy, Mrs. F. Le Mesurn, Mrs. Creik, Mrs. Cogdon, child, and servant, Messrs. Cogdon, Hardy, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 27.

Settlers' Friend, from Jervis Bay, with 45 logs hardwood; Peahen, from Broken Bay, with 22 tons firewood; Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 100 kegs butter, 8 pigs, 3 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, 14 bags onions, 4 bags oats; Juno, from Clarence River, with 22 tons firewood; Saxonia (s.), Prompt Rebecca, from Newcastle, with 600 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 22 bales wool, 186 bales hay, 10 bales sheepskins, 80 casks tallow, 10 bags bone dust, 37 bags maize, 2 bundles tobacco, 80 hides, 70 bags coke, 7 baskets prawns, 6 coops poultry, 2 boxes eggs, 4 bags bones, 14 horses, 20 lambs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 27.

Dairy Maid, for Shellharbour; Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Peahen, Juno, for Broken Bay; Saxonia (s.), Rebecca, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—April 27.

Macedon (s.), from Melbourne: 6 cases tobacco, C. Bent; 1 package, A. J. Watt; 127 bags rice, Frazer and Co.; 1 case, R. Moody; 1022 bags potatoes, 93 bags onions, Nipper and See; 1 case 18 bundles iron, J. Partridge; 50 boxes candles, E. Kidman; 100 bags potatoes, Blake and M'Donald; 1 package J. Carrie; 2 sacks seeds, Cresswell; 2 ponies, J. Pearson; 3 crates cabbage, Griffiths; 1 case, M'Arthur and Co.; 5 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 1 package, Rittenberg and Co.; 1 package, Maddock; 18 bags onions, Langley; 744 bags potatoes, Priestly; 1 iron tank, Lassetter and Co.; 12 casks oil, 11 packages, Edens; 100 bags potatoes, E. Lowther; 374 bags potatoes, 107 bales hay, 111 bags onions, 25 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 27.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 250 flasks quicksilver, 32 packages, H. H. Hall; 1 case, B. Hittenery; 2 cases, C. Newton, Gardiner, and Co.; 102 bags maize, F. H. Trouton; 10 cases shoes, J. Hughes; 50 packages boots, J. Springthorpe; 2 cases, W. Fyfe and Co.; 1 case, W. Smith; 50 bales 1 pocket wool, A. S. N. Company; 9 shocks, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 2 cases, Forster; 1 case, Hassell; 1 package, Law, Somner, and Co.; 100 cases maizena, Munn; 1 case, Ruston; 1 case, Lahiff and Co.; Bank of New South Wales; 3 packages, R. Oliver; 2 cases, Woods and Co; 64 bags maize, P. Conran; 50 cases fruit, J. Wilkins; 22 casks butter, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 145 bags maize, R. Campbell; 2 cases, Australian Mutual Provident Society; 1 package, G. Smith; 45 bags maize, D. Brown; 11 bags oysters, 3 packages, Emerson; 1 case, Stephenson; 2 packages, Lawler; 30 cases fruit, 60 bags oysters, 2 packages, H. Woodward; 20 bags oysters, 4 packages, G. Clarke; 48 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 70 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 1 case, J. Vickery; 1 case, Commissariat Department; 100 bags maize, Nipper and See; 98 bags oysters, 1 package, P. James; 10 bags oysters, Cameron.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton: 55 cases 6 quarter-casks brandy, 6 quarter-casks whisky, 30 bags sugar, 20 bags rice, 20 packages tea, 25 packages beer, 33 bags salt, 33 stones, 90 packages, Frazer and Co.; 1 cases brandy, 1 package tobacco, 30 bags flour, 27 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 1 quarter-cask rum, 2 packages, Brown and Co.; 1 case tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 64 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 bags shot, A. Smith; 35 packages boots, F. H. Trouton; 1 package, W. Maddock; 3 cases, Berens and Beligmann; 6 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 30 cases kerosene, 13 packages, Fisher and Co.; 40 drums oil, 9 packages, H. Bell; 25 packages apples, M. Moss and Co.; 5 packages, Levick and Co.; 30 casks beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 10 packages tea, 24 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 16 axle blocks, 36 bars 10 bundles iron, 3 kegs nails, 17 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, E. Macrae; 3 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 2 cases, C. and N. E. Co.; 1 package, D. Barrett; 1 package leather, T. W. Eady; 2 bags seed, Hall, Brothers; 10 sacks seeds, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 bull, A. Wright; 3 cases, T. Edens; 1 package, Law, Somner, and Co.; 5 bags flour, E. Chapman and Co.; 3 packages, Barker and Co.; 34 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, R. Veacys; 30 cases fruit, W. Harris; 1 case, E. L. Edwards; 15 packages, Jones and Flanagan; 1 package, Farmer and Co.; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 10 cases fruit, H. Prescott and Son; 5 packages, T. C. Maloney; 3 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 1 horse, Wallace; 20 bags potatoes, 3 bags onions, 4 cases fruit, R. Elliott; 5 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 bale leather, J. Vickery; 29 bags potatoes, 9 bags onions, R. S. Hardy; 32 bags potatoes, 5 bags meal, 2 bags onions, C. B. Bond; 23 cases fruit, J. Pope; 22 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 5 packages, J. Keep; 4 packages, Wright, Davenport, and Co.

Ellesmere, for Lyttelton via Newcastle: 135 cases kerosene, W. S. Clarke; 75 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.; 20 boxes 50 half-chests tea, A. S. Webster; 135 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 1 case, M. H. Long; 5 cases grue, J. Berry and Co.; 90 bales rags, T. Summergill; 20 packages fruit, Smith; 77 bales rags, J. Scannell; 100 bags, J. Jones; 13 dray poles, Bell; 1 package, Hamburger, Brothers; 28 bags oysters, 1 package, P. James; 10 bags oysters, 1 package, Woodward; 73 bags maize, Nipper and See; 16 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 8 bales leather, Alderson and Sons.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane: 45 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 170 cases kerosene, 4 cases vestas, 35 cases oysters, 15 boxes candles, 117 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package tobacco, E. T. Penfold; 3 quarter-casks wine, 4 packages, Lenemouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package opium, 40 bags rice, 9 packages, Way Kee and Co.; 30 bags dates, P. James; 1 case swords, 9 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 88 kegs nails, 20 axle blocks, 10 grindstones, 1 anchor, 82 packages, J. Keep; 11 packages boots, 18 kegs nails, 92 packages iron, 11 packages, F. H. Trouton; 1 package, W. Maddock; 13 bags oats, P. James; 12 bags barley, R. Langley; 2 sacks seeds, 252 cases jam, J. Bros; 2 packages, S. J. Cohen and Co; 64 bags maize, P. Conran; 50 cases fruit, J. Wilkins; 22 casks butter, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 145 bags maize, R. Campbell; 2 cases, Australian Mutual Provident Society; 1 package, G. Smith; 45 bags maize, D. Brown; 11 bags oysters, 3 packages, Emerson; 1 case, Stephenson; 2 packages, Lawler; 30 cases fruit, 60 bags oysters, 2 packages, H. Woodward; 20 bags oysters, 4 packages, G. Clarke; 48 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 70 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 1 case, J. Vickery; 1 case, Commissariat Department; 100 bags maize, Nipper and See; 98 bags oysters, 1 package, P. James; 10 bags oysters, Cameron.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton: 55 cases 6 quarter-casks brandy, 6 quarter-casks whisky, 30 bags sugar, 20 bags rice, 20 packages tea, 25 packages beer, 33 bags salt, 33 stones, 90 packages, Frazer and Co.; 1 cases brandy, 1 package tobacco, 30 bags flour, 27 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 1 quarter-cask rum, 2 packages, Brown and Co.; 1 case tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 64 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 bags shot, A. Smith; 35 packages boots, F. H. Trouton; 1 package, W. Maddock; 3 cases, Berens and Beligmann; 6 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 30 cases kerosene, 13 packages, Fisher and Co.; 40 drums oil, 9 packages, H. Bell; 25 packages apples, M. Moss and Co.; 5 packages, Levick and Co.; 30 casks beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 10 packages tea, 24 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 16 axle blocks, 36 bars 10 bundles iron, 3 kegs nails, 17 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, E. Macrae; 3 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 2 cases, C. and N. E. Co.; 1 package, D. Barrett; 1 package leather, T. W. Eady; 2 bags seed, Hall, Brothers; 10 sacks seeds, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 bull, A. Wright; 3 cases, T. Edens; 1 package, Law, Somner, and Co.; 5 bags flour, E. Chapman and Co.; 3 packages, Barker and Co.; 34 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, R. Veacys; 30 cases fruit, W. Harris; 1 case, E. L. Edwards; 15 packages, Jones and Flanagan; 1 package, Farmer and Co.; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 10 cases fruit, H. Prescott and Son; 5 packages, T. C. Maloney; 3 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 1 horse, Wallace; 20 bags potatoes, 3 bags onions, 4 cases fruit, R. Elliott; 5 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 bale leather, J. Vickery; 29 bags potatoes, 9 bags onions, R. S. Hardy; 32 bags potatoes, 5 bags meal, 2 bags onions, C. B. Bond; 23 cases fruit, J. Pope; 22 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 5 packages, J. Keep; 4 packages, Wright, Davenport, and Co.

For Macleay—Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family (2). For Calcutta—Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Evans. For Singapore—Captain Barker, Mr. J. S. Crawford. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Ping Kong family (4) and servant. For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Joshua, family (3), and 2 servants. For Brindisi—Miss Currie, Messrs. J. L. Currie, H. J. Langdon, and M. Hart. For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wigram, family (3), and servant, Mrs. Maloney and family (2), Mrs. Monohan, Mr. Landy, and Mr. T. R. Safe. Specie—87 boxes containing 100,366 oz 19 dwts 16 grs gold, 10 boxes specie (£12,350), and original cargo from Sydney.—*Argus*, April 24.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

April 18.—Camilla, from Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

April 19.—Malcolm, from Sydney.

The brigantine Malcolm left Sydney on Friday, the 7th instant. On Thursday, the 13th instant, encountered a heavy W.S.W. by S.W. gale, with a heavy cross sea, lasting forty-eight hours. Shipped two heavy seas which carried away the bulwarks on both sides.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, April 20.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

April 12.—Agnes Jessie, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.—Zealandia, for London.
April 12.—Cyrene, for London.

WRECK OF THE BRIG HINDOO.—The special reporter of the *Southland News* furnishes the following particulars of the recent wreck of a tea-laden vessel near New River:—Captain Sandberg, of the Hindoo, Norwegian brig, 250 tons burthen, 55 days out from Foo Chow, reports that she was bound for Dunedin with a cargo of tea. He states that, after passing the Solander on Sunday, the 26th March, the weather (wind from S.W.) became thick and stormy, obscuring, or rather concealing altogether, the light on Dog Island, at the eastern entrance to Foveaux Strait; that in the darkness of the night the proximity of the land was unseen; that the first intimation of danger was the outer line of breakers; that soundings were taken showing 7 fathoms, and next—about 5 a.m. on the 27th—the vessel struck her mainmast soon after going over the side, broken off a few feet above the deck. The Hindoo, being a comparatively new ship, sustained the successive shocks of the waves, by which she was driven up on the beach, and as it was then near high tide, all hands remained on board until daylight—the seas breaking over; but the ship remaining intact. In this situation she was seen at dawn by Captain Clare, and by the Maories and half-castes at the Kaik on the eastern bank of the New River, distant some seven or eight miles. Headed by Harry West, a smart half-caste seaman, the latter at once manned their boats, crossed the river, and made on foot for the ship. On their arrival the brig's crew lowered one of their boats, and by this means passed a surf line to those on shore—the boats being subsequently hauled to and fro along it. The fishermen from Sandy Point also came over to assist, and, by the united exertions of all, the personal effects of the crew, and some of the most portable of the ship's fittings, were landed in safety. At low water it was at times possible to wade out to the ship, although a concurrence of the rollers that came in. Her working had by this time embedded her in the sand, and as the tide rose the gunwale was not more than two or three feet out of water. Operations had now to be suspended, and all hands took shelter and much-needed repose and refreshment. She was under charter to Messrs. Jardine and Co., and consigned to their agents at Dunedin (Messrs. Cargille and M'Lean), and, with the cargo, was insured, but to what extent we have been unable to ascertain. We may mention that along the road to the New River Heads are scattered portions of a teak-built iron-fastened vessel, of perhaps 400 or 500 tons burthen. They show marks of fire, and apparently have not been exposed more than a few months to the action of the sea. The fact may, it is thought, afford a slight clue to the fate of some missing vessel.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Aborigine, schooner, 152, Connor, in Darling Harbour, C. B. Bond, agent.
Avoca, R.M.S.S., 1300, Farquhar, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
Agnes Rose, ship, 1089, Purves, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Alexandrine, French barque, 348, Vanjoyeux, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Atrevida, barque, 350, Kindred, in Lavender Bay, Captain, agent.
British Flag, ship, 1285, Mills, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.
Byron, brig, 174, Ward, at Campbell's Wharf, Cowlishaw, Brothers, agents.
Captain Cook, schooner, 30, Ferguson, at Commercial Wharf, O'Doud and Co., agents.
Clara Sayers, barque, 293, Middleton, at Moore's Wharf, Messrs. Fraser and Co., agents.
Colonist, schooner, 151, at Cuthbert's Wharf, J. Cuthbert, agent.
Coquette, schooner, 120, M'Leven, at Smith's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.
Clio, H.M.S., 26 guns, Stirling, at Cuthbert's wharf.
Doune Castle, ship, 887, Erskine, at Circular Wharf, J. Fraser and Co., agents.
Harbottle, barque, 319, Wood, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.
Hawkesbury, ship, 1200, Sayers, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Highland Mary, American whaler, 240, French, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Barron and Austin, agents.
Island City, barque, 356, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent. For Hongkong.
Jessie Kelly, schooner, 170, Geach, at Grafton Wharf, C. Schweig and Co., agents.
Jane, barque, 342, Le Bas, at Market Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents.
James Merriman, 300, ——, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
Jubilee, ship, 754, Monkman, at Macnamara's Wharf, Parbury, Brothers, agents. For London.
Juliet, schooner, 49, Ludwig, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Kate, barque, 374, M'Kinnon, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Kosciusko, ship, 1057, Lawson, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Magellan Cloud, schooner, 99, Mailler, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Naiad, brig, 298, Brown, at Market Wharf, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.
Petrel, schooner, 80, Offer, in Darling Harbour, Rabone, Fees, and Co., agents. For sale.
Prima Donna, schooner, 55, Flinn, at the Commercial Wharf, Captain, agent.
Questembert, French barque, 310, Gilbert, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.
Rance, French war steamer, 8 guns, in Cockatoo Dock.
Rebecca Jane, brig, 300, Newton, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Rene, French barque, 378, Harve, at Alger's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, 121, Mackie, in Darling Harbour, Broomfield and Whitaker, agents.
Strathnaver, ship, 1100, Devey, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Sarah Pile, schooner, 170, Keats, at Campbell's Wharf, E. Vickery, agent.
Tavistock, barque, 333, M'Connell, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Willis and Lloyd, agents.
Venture, brig, 200, Robinson, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Western Star, brig, 210, ——, at Circular Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Winefred, ship, 1349, Loftus, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents.
Woodbine, barque, 283, Ware, in Darling Harbour, Merriman, agent.
Zibia, brig, 214, Scaplehorn, at Campbell's Wharf, Daniell, King, and Co., agents.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ascalon, 820, Scott.
Cathaya, 790, Paterson.
Commissary, 600, Wagstaff.
Centurion, Taylor, 800.
Christiana Thompson, 1079, Murray, February 4. Sailed.
Damascus, 994, Ross.
Golden Fleece, 1257, Fife.
Glenlora, 766, Jamieson, January 25. Sailed.
Maid of Judah, 600, Bain.
Himalaya, 1064, M'Intyre.
Maitland (s.), 710, Chadfield, February 1. Sailed.
Northampton, 1165, Barclay.
Queen of Nations, 800, Donald.
Scythia, 600, Lawson.
St. Mungo, 1370, Watkins.
Tam-o-as, 712, Phillips.
Warwick, 1093, Skinner, February 15. Sailed.
Windsor Castle, 1199, Cargill, February 1. Sailed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cairnsmore, 974, Kewley
Rajah, 1257, Hendry, February 21. Sailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Annie Sise, 1168, Robinson.
Tuck Sing, 810, Marshall.
East Lothian, Davis.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Enrique.

FROM HONGKONG.

Lady Bowen, 992, Woodcock. Sailed.
Neville, 715, Hemsworth.
North Star, February 19. Sailed.

FROM BATAVIA.

Charlotte
Nereus, Broeder.

FROM MANILA.

Mina
Staffa

FROM MAURITIUS.

Stranger.
Melrose. Bell.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Ann, February 22. Sailed.
Alma.

FROM ILO ILO.

Clara Hargraves, 406, Jackson.
Sea Shell. Bissett.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 27.

249 sacks wheat, Captain Dickson
2500 empty mats, Brown and Co.
1 case sieve, A. M'Arthur and Co.
4 iron tanks, Lassetter and Co.
2 packages books and stationery, W. Maddock
6 cases tobacco, C. Bent
18 bundles iron, 1 case hardware, J. Partridge
3 hogsheads brandy, D. Cohen and Co.
5 packages glass and earthenware, A. S. Webster
127 bags rice, 25 cases wine, 20 cases hair oil, Fraser and Co.
50 boxes candles, C. Kidman
344 bags potatoes, S. Priestly
15 barrels almonds, 19 cases cheese, Whittingham, Brothers
1422 bags potatoes, Nipper and See
100 bags potatoes, Blake and M'Donald
100 bags potatoes, E. Lowther
251 bags oats, R. J. Hardy.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 26.—Ann, from Calcutta; British Sovereign, from London.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town; Rangatira (s.), for Sydney; Derwent (s.), for Launceston.

ROCKHAMPTON.

April 26.—Balclutha (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
April 27.	6.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and raining.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Light, and ditto.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Master's Office, at 11.30: Knox v. M'Donald, to settle draft general report.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

APRIL 27.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
QUEENSLAND.		
Cardwell		Calm. Fine
Townsville		SSW. Fine
Bowen		S. Fine
Inkerman		SSW. Fine
Clermont		SSW. Fine
Waverley		S. Cloudy
Nebo		SE. Cloudy
Rockhampton		Calm. Fine
Hawkwood		Calm. Cloudy
Maryborough		SW. Fine
Gayndah		SW. Fine
Roma		SW. Cloudy
Brisbane	S. Cloudy, raining	NE. Raining
Toowoomba		E. Dull
N. S. WALES.		
Casino		SE. Raining
Tenterfield		E. Raining
Grafton		SE. Thick rain
Clarence Heads	SE., fresh. Raining	S. Raining
Tamworth	Calm. Raining	Calm. Showery
Gunnedah	SE. Raining	Calm. Showery
Narrabri	SE. Showery	SE. Cloudy
Murrumbidgee	SE. Raining	SE. Cloudy
Murrurundi	S. Raining	S. Raining
Singleton	Calm. Raining	Calm. Raining
Maitland	SE. Raining	SE. Showery
Port Stephens	NE. Raining	SW. Cloudy
Newcastle	E. Raining	SSE., light. Cloudy
Barrangjuie	S. Raining	S. Raining
Windsor	S. Showery	S. Raining
Sydney	SW. Raining heavily	E. Raining
South Head	S. Rain. Sea smooth	ENE. Raining
Wollongong	SW. Like rain	S. Cloudy, like rain
Kiama	S., fresh. Like rain	S., fresh. Raining
Jervis Bay	S., light. Fine	S., fresh. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Fine	Calm. Dull
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	N. Cloudy
Araluen	Calm. Fine	N. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine.
Queanbeyan	ENE. Fine	NE. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Cooma	SSW. Foggy	NW. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine	NE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Dull
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine.	Calm. Fine
Khandra	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Albury	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	SE. Cloudy	SE. Raining
Bathurst	E. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Carcoar	NW. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Mudgee	E. Raining	E. Cloudy
Cassilis	E. Raining	E. Raining
Merriwa	W. Raining	E. Raining
Wellington	Calm. Raining	NE. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Dull	NE. Raining
Orange	Calm. Dull	Calm. Showery
Forbes	S. Cloudy	E. Showery
Grenfell	Calm. Raining	Calm. Threatening
Young	Calm. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, clear.
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Balranald	NNE. Fine	ESE. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, clear
Westworth	E. Fine, clear	W. Fine
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	NE. Fine	
Queenscliff	WNW. Fine	
Cape Schanck	NNW. Fine	
Cape Otway	NW. Fine	
Portland	NW. Fine	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	N. Cloudy	
Adelaide	N. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay	NNW. Overcast	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 30·211; Queenscliff, 30·20; Cape Schank, 29·99; Cape Otway, 30·014; Portland, 30·200; Guichen Bay, 30·155; Adelaide, 30·072.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 56; Queenscliff, 63; Cape Schank, 60; Cape Otway, 60; Portland, 60; Adelaide, 64·9.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 9° 34′ 30″ East. 3rd March, 1871.

The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and to Mean Sea Level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

APRIL 26TH, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Forces.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·191	62·6	91	W.	5	0·1	3	0·01	4·5
P.M. 3	·117	69·3	78	SSE.	12	0·7	8	—	—
„ 9	·172	65·4	86	SSE.	7	0·3	4	—	4·0
Mean	30·160	65·8	85·0		8	0·3	5·0		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, ——.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ..... 71·2 Minimum ..... 57·6 } Sun-maximum ..... 105·0 Grass-minimum ..... 54·7

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 127·0 at 11.55 a.m.

Temperature of sea water, 8 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 66·4.

Total rainfall from January 1st to April 27th—21·908 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years—51·911 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to April 1st during the previous 13 years, 14·620 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	AT 9 A.M.—APRIL 27, 1871. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Forces.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
CASSILIS	140	—	—	—	—	E.	4·0	—	51·2	0·30
MUDGEE	120	—	—	—	—	E.	4·0	72·4	56·5	0·12
W. MAITLAND	16	—	—	—	—	SE.	3·0	68·1	59·0	0·65
NEWCASTLE	1	112	30·088	63·7	99	Calm	0·0	71·6	61·1	0·99
ORANGE	132	3891	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	63·1	50·9	0
BATHURST	100	3323	—	58·0	81	E.	4·0	73·5	47·0	0
PARRAMATTA	16	—	—	—	—	WNW	1·0	72·4	60·0	0·36
SYDNEY	0	155	30·165	63·1	100	SW.	0·1	71·2	59·7	2·95
WESTWORTH	320	—	—	—	—	E.	0·1	70·3	—	0
WILLOUGHBY	6	—	—	—	—	SSW.	4·0	69·4	60·7	0
GOULBURN	57	2129	30·245	57·9	80	Calm	0·0	72·9	49·1	0
WAGGA	164	—	—	—	—	E.	1·0	—	43·9	0
QUEANBEYAN	63	—	—	—	—	ENE.	1·0	54·2	44·7	0
DENILIQUIN	278	410	30·277	53·0	86	SW.	1·0	76·1	46·7	0
KIANDRA	84	6040	—	55·1	72	Calm	0·0	59·9	23·2	0
COOMA	47	—	—	—	—	SSW.	1·0	70·6	50·8	0
EDEN	0	107	30·113	55·7	88	SW.	1·0	65·0	52·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 28TH APRIL, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.28	5.52	Full Moon	6th
MOON	1.36 p.m.	12·58 p.m.	Last quarter	13th
MERCURY	6.17 a.m.	6.53 p.m.	New Moon	20th
VENUS	7 5 a.m.	7.4 p.m.	First quarter	26th
MARS	2.17 p.m.	2.45 a.m.		
JUPITER	10.26 a.m.	8.10 p.m.	Moon's age, 5.3 days.	
SATURN	9.15 p.m.	11.35 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, 1h. 21m.; p.m., 1h. 52m.

Moon.—In Equator, 8th; O.S. Declination, 11th; in Equator, 19th; G.N. Declination, 20th; Apogee, 23rd; Perigee, 9th.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

A petition, presented by Mr. C. CAMPBELL from 25 parishioners of St. Andrew's against the St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, and a petition, presented by Mr. HAY, from a public meeting of citizens in reference to the establishment of law and order in Fiji, were received.

The PRESIDENT informed the House that the Matrimonial Causes Bill, the second reading of which was postponed for six months, had revived some time ago, but, owing to an official omission, had not been restored to the paper, and therefore had lapsed. It was, however, competent for any hon. member to move that the bill be restored to the paper.

The third reading of the St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill was moved by Mr. DEAS THOMSON.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL again urged that the bill was opposed to all principles of equity, as diverting trust property purchased as a parsonage for a parish church from the original purpose to one quite different.

The bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Assembly with amendments.

The House went into committee on the Cumberland and Camden Burr and Thistle Bill, resuming at the 6th clause, which, after a lengthy debate involving the general character of the bill, was lost.

The Chairman thereupon, on the motion of Sir W. MACARTHUR, left the chair and reported further progress, without asking leave to sit again.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the Sydney Meat Preserving Company's Incorporation Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee without amendment.

The Special Appropriation Bill, providing for the expenses of the Public Service for the month of April, was, with the consent of the House (the Standing Orders interfering being suspended), passed through all its stages.

The Treasury Bills Bill was received from the Assembly, and on the motion of Mr. DOCKER read a first time.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Duties Bill. The clauses up to number 7 were passed without amendment. On clause 8, which required a declaration upon oath as to the value of goods, considerable discussion ensued, and Mr. J. CAMPBELL moved the omission of the words "upon oath." The supporters of the amendment held that, whilst unnecessary oaths were objectionable, the rendering of a false declaration punishable as perjury would meet all practicable purposes. The proposed amendment was negatived by a majority of 7 to 4. The clause, on the motion of Mr. DOCKER, was considerably modified in form, but with slight alteration in effect; and on motions by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the word "sworn," wherever it occurred, was omitted, and in one instance replaced by the word "declared." He also moved the omission of the provision for adding to the declared value all charges incurred by the importer in respect of shipments up to the time of their departure. Sir W. MANNING pointed out that the words were unnecessary, as by the previous amendment the declared value was to be the value at the time of shipment. This amendment was agreed to. In the case of false statement, it was provided that any offender shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to like penalties as in cases of perjury. The clause as amended was agreed to. Progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again on next sitting day.

The House adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock, until this day, Friday.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said,—That the Civil Service Superannuation Fund Act continued in force, it would be the duty of the Government to carry it out; that instructions had been sent home in December to realise the whole of the £407,000 of debentures; and that there was an amount on the Estimates for the road between Yass and Queanbeyan.

Mr. LORD offered some explanation of a statement which he had made on the previous evening with reference to the £450,000 loan. The whole of that amount had been received by the financial agents of the Government in London.

Mr. SAMUEL moved the adjournment of the House, and commented in very strong terms upon the utter ignorance which, as he declared, the Treasurer had shown of the duties of his office. He had failed to make provision in London for the claims on the Government which were falling due there, and was now compelled to confess that such was the case. With reference to the question answered this day, it would appear that this Government had given directions that the whole of the £407,000 loan should be raised, in opposition to a direct instruction that he had sent home when in office, that it was to be short raised £107,000, so as to cover the amount raised on the £460,000 loan in excess of requirements. In this the Government had done that for which, when he was in office, they had endeavoured to censure him. They had raised money for certain public works, and were now applying it to a totally different purpose. He regarded this as such disgraceful conduct, that he considered no amount of condemnation would be too great for it. Nor should he let the matter stop here. He considered it sufficient to justify him in offering any amount of obstruction to the Government; and if only one or two other members would join

vigilance must be adopted. The remedy is in our own hands, and the Registrar-General will show us year by year how it is employed.

THE WEATHER.—A change of weather set in early yesterday morning, which was prognosticated to many on Wednesday evening by the sky, which had formerly been remarkably clear, becoming suddenly overcast. Shortly after midnight on Wednesday, the wind, which blew from the S.W., brought up showers of rain, some of which were more than usually heavy. The rain continued to fall intermittently, at times in considerable volume, till about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the wind, still continuing from the S.W., came in strong gusts. A shower of rain then fell which eclipsed in violence any of the downfalls during the night, and indeed it might be said to have been unequalled in Sydney for a long time past, even on occasions of violent thunderstorms. Gutters and sewers were unable in many parts of the city to carry off the superabundance of water forced upon them; and these channels were supplemented by the middles of roadways and pavements, to the great detriment of these conveniences for vehicles, and for foot passenger traffic. Large hollows cut away at the corners of macadamised streets testify to the force and volume of rain water that had fallen; and in Woolloomoolloo, Haymarket, and other low lying portions of the city, temporary lakes were formed, which set all but the most determined pedestrians at defiance, blocked up the doorways of houses, so as to prevent ingress and egress to inmates unless they wished to run the risk of a thorough wetting. Gardens have also suffered severely—mould has been washed away from the roots of plants, and in its place there has been left a residuum of silt of which it will be difficult to get rid. The damages sustained to roads alone will necessitate a considerable expenditure of money, and plentiful applications of blue metal on the part of the City Corporation and Borough Councils before some of them can be rendered at all passable, or safe to traffic. The rain continued to fall throughout the day, and until sunset, but with few intermissions, the wind still keeping persistently from the S.W. The weather, however, gradually became dryer, and at the time of our going to Press, the weather was fine but cloudy and threatening. From our wind and weather reports it will be seen that the rain fall has been pretty general over the colony, and has even extended to Queensland. At 9 a.m. yesterday it was raining at Brisbane, Cassilis, Newcastle, Yeung, and Grenfell, and at several other telegraph stations rain was expected. At 3 p.m. it was still raining at Brisbane, there was thick rain at Grafton, and rain was falling at Tenterfield, Singleton, Maitland, Kiama, and Windsor.

INAUGURATION OF THE SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—It had been proposed that yesterday an opening match in connection with the above club, between two teams selected from among its members, should take place on the Albert Ground, but for the occasion by the Albert Ground Committee. But, unfortunately, the expectations entertained of a good match were disappointed by the heavy rain which fell throughout the morning and afternoon. In spite of the auspices being so unfavourable, there was a muster in the forenoon of some thirty members of the club, who determined not to allow their ardour to be damped, lock the northern, or what was apparently the driest, part of the ground, although from the nature of the ground, and its admirable drainage, the rain water, excessive as the quantity must have been that fell on its surface, ran off in a short space of time—and there held a practice match which was kept up with much spirit till about 1 p.m. After an interval of about an hour, the members and a few visitors sat down in the Albert Pavilion to an inaugurative luncheon, provided under the superintendence of host Kettle, well known among cricketers as having been favourably connected with the first All England Eleven. Sir James Martin and Mr. Chapman (the Mayor of Sydney) were expected to be present, and their non-appearance at the dinner table was accounted for by the unpleasant state of the weather. The first named gentleman is the patron of the Sydney Club. The vice-president of the club (Mr. Newell) was, in the absence of the Premier, called to the chair, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. W. Camm. The more solid portion of the contents of the table having been disposed of, the chairman proposed the usual introductory toast, "The Queen," "The Members of the Royal Family," which was received with all the honours. In proposing the next toast "His Excellency the Governor," the chairman said that her Majesty's representative in the colony had evidenced a strong interest in the game of cricket, and had been present on the Albert Ground on two occasions during the intercolonial match. Drunk with cheers. The third toast, proposed also by Mr. Newell, was the "health of Mr. Peter Curtis, the secretary of the Albert Ground committee," a gentleman through whose instrumentality they had obtained the loan of the ground, who was he believed from his knowledge of the laws of cricket eminently qualified to guide them in many matters relating to it; indeed, he might say he considered him to be the criterion of cricket in this colony. The toast was received with cheers. Mr. P. C. Curtis, in responding, gave a lengthy, yet interesting sketch of his connection with cricket in New South Wales; and of his efforts (crowned with success) to form what was known as the Albert Ground, in memory of the late Prince Consort, whose lamented death took place at the time of its formation. He stated that it had always been the desire of the Ground Committee to keep the ground in a fit condition for matches contested by the principal cricket clubs. He had thought that the first intercolonial match of the present year, if played on the Albert Ground, must have been followed with success to this colony. This was not certainly the case, although the single-wicket match, also between New South Wales and Victoria, had resulted in a victory for the Brothers Gregory. He was glad to see that the Sydney Club, even in its first match, had been favoured by fortune, and if would give him much pleasure on a future occasion to place the Albert Ground at the disposal of its members. He had now to propose "Success to the Sydney Club." Mr. Eveiyn, the secretary of the club, in responding, said that the club had indeed been very successful during the short period that it had been in existence, and that success had, as they were aware, not at all been confined to its mere numerical strength. He regretted that the weather had not allowed them to commence their proposed opening match, and he did not know what misfortune must have befallen Dame Nature on the previous evening that she was now shedding tears so copiously. Mr. Camb proposed, "The Countess of Belmore and the Ladies of the Colony." The toast having been duly honoured, it was responded to by Mr. Evelyn. The other toasts were, "The Press" and "The Host and Mrs. Kettle," proposed by the vice-chairman and Mr. E. Sadler. This finished the business of the day, and the party returned to Sydney by 'bus shortly afterwards.

SLANDER.—On the 24th instant, a civil case was heard before Mr. Justice Cheeke, in the Bathurst Circuit Court, the result of which may be a warning to any who may be disposed to resort to defamation of the Parliamentleations that are not palatable. Both parties are Justices of the Peace, and the facts, as set forth in the plaint, are these:—Mr. S. Meyer and Mr. Cobb were the sitting Justices at the Carcoar Police Court, hearing a claim for wages against Mr. W. M. Rothery, and it became material to determine whether a certain signature was the signature of the father of the claimant. The case having been decided against Mr. Rothery, he said to Mr. Meyer, "You know that it was Mackewen's signature, although you gave the case against me; but a man of your antecedents is capable of doing or saying anything." Damages were laid at £500. For the defence there was a denial that the words complained of were used, and the evidence was in some degree conflicting as to what were the terms of the utterance. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, with £50 damages.

WATERSPOUT OFF THE HEADS.—Yesterday morning, at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, a waterspout was perceived from the windows of the Free Public Library in Macquarie-street North. It was observed in the direction of Rose Bay, but evidently some way out at sea—rising like a pillar of smoke from a steamer, but of an immense height, and spreading out at the summit. This dark column gradually became much thicker throughout—expanding greatly at the top; and, after a few moments, it seemed to break, or burst (at the uppermost extremity) with a swift circular motion, and so disappeared. It was, moreover, very remarkable that a minute or two previous to this phenomenon becoming visible, a vast, black cloud was seen, reaching, in nearly a straight line, along the eastern sky. A low rumbling sound, resembling the reverberation of thunder, or the roll of distant artillery, was also distinctly audible, just before the appearance of the column of watery vapour above described.

SMALL-BORE MATCH.—BRISTOL V. SYDNEY.—The Sydney team were to have shot this match yesterday, and several put in an appearance at the Paddington Butts, but owing to the extremely inclement weather it was deemed advisable not to proceed with the match. Should it prove favourable to-day shooting will commence at 11 a.m., but, if still wet, it has been decided to commence firing on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The Sydney men must shoot before the end of the present month.

No. 5 CO. S.B.V.R. RIFLE CLUB.—The members of this club competed on Monday afternoon for their quarterly prizes (postponed from March). The shooting was at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Hythe position; 5 shots at each range. The wind was from left rear. As will be seen from the scores the shooting was very variable, Ensign D'Arrietta heading the list with the very good score of 44 points. The following are the scores:—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Ensign D'Arrietta	15	14	15	44
Lieutenant Johnson	14	14	11	39
Colour-Sergeant Marshall	11	13	9	33
Sergeant Brewster	13	12	4	29
Gee	15	6	9	30
Foskett	13	12	2	28
Private Geary	15	5	8	26
Wark	12	4	2	18

MAGISTRATES AND COMMITTALS.—His Honor the Chief Justice (says the *Maitland Mercury*), at the Circuit Court on Monday, said that in looking over the list of prisoners in gaol he found that there were two, Martin O'Brien and Mary Murphy, who were committed for trial at distant Courts of Quarter Sessions. He wanted to know why they could not be tried here. It was his duty to deliver the gaol, which the Courts of Quarter Sessions had no power to do. What right had the magistrates to keep these persons in gaol awaiting trial? If they were not tried at this Court he should order their discharge.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN."—The first number of a new monthly periodical is just issued. The title page shows its authority and objects:—"*The Presbyterian*: a record of religious, literary, and ecclesiastical intelligence, conducted by members of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. Edited by the Rev. Colin M'Culloch." The contents of this first number are—Introductory remarks; The Man of the Book, by the Rev. A. N. Mackray, M.A.; Beyond the Grave, by the Rev. John Kinross, B.A.; War; The Home Mission, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, M.A., LL.B.; The New Hebrides Mission, by the Rev. Dr. Steel. Progress of Christianity; Literature, Correspondence, Ecclesiastical Intelligence, Missionary Intelligence. The work is respectably got up by the printer and publisher, Mr. John L. Sherriff, and we predict for *The Presbyterian* a long list of subscribers, representing as it does the doctrines and opinions of so large a body of Christians as are now included in the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

THE DOMAIN.—The heavy rain which fell yesterday morning washed a large quantity of gravel off all the paths on the eastern slope of the Domain. The walks had recently been trimmed up and put in the neatest possible order, but unfortunately they are now in a condition anything but satisfactory. No doubt, with the recurrence of fine weather, the necessary repairs will be speedily effected. That portion of the Domain known as the Cricket Ground was flooded all along the hollow, and it was impossible for pedestrians to get across without wading through about two feet of water. The condition of this portion of the Domain is perfectly disgraceful to those who are responsible for its management. During the rainy months it is converted into an impassable bog. It is quite time something was done to improve the drainage of the place, and to continue the walk from the Palmer-street entrance across to Governor Bourke's statue. This track is frequented probably more than any other, and the daily tread of hundreds of feet has made half-a-dozen deep ruts. These, in rainy weather, are converted into watercourses, and supply the only surface drainage which exists in this locality. They cannot, of course, then be traversed by those who are accustomed to take that road, although occasionally some adventurous individual may be seen floundering in the mud. The Minister for Lands signalised a former tenure of office by the valuable improvements effected along the eastern side of the Domain, and it would be well if he could now be induced to pay some little attention to the western aspect. The improvements needed would not cost £20, and they would meet with the grateful appreciation of a large number of persons whose convenience is affected.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A meeting of the Australian Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon, in the Club Room, the principal business being the consideration of Mr. Curtis's resolution, having for its object the abolition of Rule 66. The rule ran thus: "In all handicaps with twenty subscribers, when the highest weight accepting is under 8 st. 12 lbs., it is to be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion," &c. There was a very good attendance of members, and Mr. W. Campbell was voted into the chair. Mr. Curtis, in moving the resolution standing in his name, said that he was induced to take the step in consequence of the great inconvenience which had been experienced through the non-acceptance of the horse handicapped at the top weight. He pointed out that in many cases the work of the handicapper had been thrown away, as the character of the handicaps was altogether altered by such changes. The fact was, it was neither fair to the gentleman who had to fit the weights, nor to the horses entered in the handicaps. It had been argued that when the weights were put up it was as fair for one horse as another; but anyone who would give the matter the slightest consideration would see that such was not the case, inasmuch as the extra weight would make very little difference to some horses, while it would effectually shut others out of the race. It had been said that a dishonest handicapper might take undue advantage of the discretion allowed him by the abolition of the rule, in so weighting the horses so as to ensure the success of some particular one. This, he contended was a bad argument, for a dishonest handicapper could at any time keep the best horse away from top weight. He begged therefore, to move the resolution "That Rule 66 of the Australian Jockey Club be abolished." Mr. Scarr seconded the resolution for similar reasons to those mentioned by Mr. Curtis. Mr. Buchan Thomson (secretary) opposed the resolution in its present form, and suggested that the rule should be amended in such a manner as should do away with the raising of the weights. Mr. Dangar held similar views to those expressed by Mr. Thomson, and indeed every member present expressed his opinion that it was inconvenient to raise the weights in consequence of the non-acceptance of the horse handicapped at the top weight. After some discussion, the resolution was put and carried. Mr. Buchan Thomson gave notice that he would move at the next meeting a resolution to stand as Rule 66, to the following effect:—"In all handicaps with twenty subscribers, the highest weight shall not be less than 8 st. 12 lbs., and in all minor handicaps, and in two-year old handicaps, the highest weight shall not less be than 8 st. 5 lbs." Several new members were elected, and the meeting then separated.

CRICKET.—A well attended meeting was held on Wednesday night at Wells' Royal Hotel, North Shore, to consider the desirability of forming a cricket club in that suburb. The chair was taken by Mr. Fogg. It was resolved unanimously that a cricket club should be formed at once, and its title be the "St. Leonards' Cricket Club." Rules for the guidance of the club were, after some discussion, assented to, and the further consideration of them, together with other business, including the admission of new members, was adjourned till next Tuesday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, to be held at the same place. The following gentlemen were elected office bearers: Mr. W. Tunks, M.L.A., president; Dr. R. D. Ward, vice-president; Treasurer, Mr. Robert Brindley; Secretary, Mr. Frederick Layton, and the following members of committee, Messrs. W. Sayers, J. Fogg, F. Peck, G. Halls, and George Myhill. It was announced that the first practice would take place next Saturday afternoon at 2.30 on the public reserve.

THOROUGHBREDS.—The Morpeth (s.), which arrived from the Hunter River yesterday, brought eleven fine yearlings; six belonging to Mr. Reynolds, and five from the station of Mr. Cobcroft.

A SPLENDID AURORA.—A correspondent states that at half-past 12 o'clock noon yesterday, a magnificent Aurora Australis appeared at the entrance to Botany Bay Long, very pale streamers presented themselves over the Bay in an irregular line from Cape Banks to the other (south) side as far as that large tract of sand (landwards). Apparently on the streamers first touching the water, a commingling of divers colours took place, while all that portion of the sky where the streamers were first observable began to assume the well-known dye of the Southern lights. The first indication was a pale bluish colour slightly tinged with red, as large as several rainbows placed side by side, but the colours were not so regulated, they were as if thrown promiscuously together, and varying in position and appearance constantly. The next remarkable feature was, that all the time the position of the phenomenon changed, and the colours became enlarged and intensified, according as the streamers changed their position over the bay, or appeared in a multiplied quantity kissing its waters. It was curious to observe how the largest, and consequently the most conspicuous of the streamers, by their apparent meeting the waters of the bay gave birth to the aurora, which in a few minutes equalled in magnitude any which I have seen, and in variety of colours possessed an excellence no other could claim. The day had just shown a clear blue sky, and the gorgeous colours of the aurora looked pale under the light of the noonday's sun. It lasted about twenty minutes.

COPPER ORE.—Wednesday's *Newcastle Pilot* says:—We were yesterday shown some apparently exceedingly rich samples of copper ore which were obtained by Mr. R. Farquharson, who is, we understand, endeavouring to form a company for the purpose of opening up a mine. The land from which the ore was obtained is situate about eighty miles from Newcastle and twenty miles from the sea shore, so that, in the event of a company being established, the cost of conveying it into Newcastle to be smelted, will be inconsiderable. There is plenty of ore on the ground, and we were informed that the features of the country are such that a mine would be worked at a very slight cost. Mr. Farquharson has left some samples at this office for inspection—the richest, however, he took away with him. We are at present unable to give the result of any assay, but in a few days fuller particulars will be made public.

THE RACEHORSE ITALIAN.—The *Singleton Times* of the 26th says, with respect to the reported death of the Italian, "We learn from Mr. Dines, who arrived in Singleton on Monday evening last, that the Italian is not dead. It appears, however, that the horse was suffering from severe illness, but ultimately recovered. Of course the public had it from us as we received it, merely upon the faith of a rumour."

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Sunday forenoon (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*,) as Messrs. Hugh Holt and Chinchen were returning from a sail, and were about rounding Nobby's, their attention was aroused by hearing cries coming from some females who were in a boat some distance off; they immediately pulled to the boat in difficulties, and found in her two men and two women, and the boat fast filling with water. Messrs. Holt and Chinchen took the females into their boat, although the men objected, and one man expressed a wish "that they should all go together." After the boat had been baled out, the two females were transferred to their anxious lovers. Had Messrs. Holt and Chinchen been a few minutes later, the boat would have sunk, and no doubt its occupants would have been drowned.

A FIRST OF APRIL HOAX.—A New Zealand paper mentions that "a daring joke was played off in Christchurch on the 1st April. The presence of his Excellency the Governor, and the well-known urgent desire of many citizens to interview him, were events not to be passed over by the wits. The result was the issue of letters purporting to be signed by his Excellency's aide-de-camp, and inviting the recipients to attend a *levée* at the club. By some the trick was discovered in time; but others, so overpowered by the honour conferred upon them, did not observe that the letters were signed Kidd, A.D.C., instead of Pitt, A.D.C., and, after much careful preparation, proceeded in orthodox costume to the club at the appointed hour. What their feelings were when they were told that a hoax had been perpetrated may be imagined."

WE are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, on the premises, No. 471, Pitt-street, of household furniture, Broadwood's pianoforte, &c., &c., commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

FAIRLIE'S RAILWAY SYSTEM.—The following letter from Mr. Fairlie to the Secretary of the Railway Progress Association was read at a meeting of the committee, held at Hobart Town, on Tuesday, the 18th instant:—"9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 17th February, 1871. J. B. Walch, Esq. Dear Sir,—No doubt you will have seen the papers announcing the adoption of the narrow gauge for the ten thousand miles of new lines in India; this is a great triumph for the narrow gauge promoters, and the Fairlie system. Although three-fourths of the commissioners appointed to investigate and report went in for a narrower gauge even than I recommended—they proposed 2 feet 9 inches, whilst I have always recommended 3 feet—still there was the old party to get over, the stop gap element, which in the case of India was, and is, very strong indeed, so that until the matter had been sat upon in Council in India, to whom the Home Government referred the matter for decision, nothing definite could be known. It is therefore doubly gratifying to find Lord Mayo and his Government going in at once for the narrow gauge against the croakings of the old school, and definitely fixing it at 3 feet 3 inches. Why 3 feet 3 inches? I do not understand, unless it is to accept none of the gauges proposed. John Fowler, one of this committee, proposed 3 feet 6 inches; Sharirey Dickens and Randell recommended 2 feet 9 inches, whilst I proposed 3 feet, so that in selecting 3 feet 3 inches they are independent, accepting no one's gauge, and still agreeing with all, but it is a great triumph for the writer, who alone has been instrumental in bringing all this about, and saving the people of India between 30 and 40 millions of money on the 10,000 miles of railway. You know how in February, last year, the Russian Commissioners came to England to investigate the narrow gauge question and my system; how in March it returned to St. Petersburg, in April it submitted its report to the Emperor, in May all the élite in civil and mechanical engineering were called together to mediate on the report of the Emperor, how after long and earnest debates the narrow gauge and Fairlie system were adopted. In May the Emperor decreed the new narrow gauge line; in June the work was commenced, and on the 15th instant, yesterday according to a letter just received from his Excellency Count Alexis Bobrinskoy, they will open fifty-five versts (thirty-five miles) for public traffic, say in less than eight months the slowest of all nations have made, completed, and stocked thirty-five miles of railway. Narrow gauge! What do you think of this? The railway is called "the Russian Imperial Livny Narrow Gauge Railway." The point from which the railway commences is Livny, in the south-east of Oul, in the centre of Russia proper, from whence it joins the Oul and Karkoff line; the engines which are all made on my principle are guaranteed to haul 480 tons gross up 1 in 125, says a gradient rising 8 per cent. Now although this is the narrow gauge there is not an engine in Australia, India, or at home on the wide gauges can do as much duty, and the cost of the line and equipment, according to the Count Bobrinskoy is not quite three-fifths of the cost of the average of their wide gauge lines. Three feet six gauge is too wide for your main line, do not allow more than 3 feet on it. You can do anything in the way of traffic on it up to 35 miles an hour. The American Government have adopted my gauge for 850 miles through Colorado towards Mexico. A copy of my letter, which I sent to the *Bombay Gazette*, enters into the gauge question, and may interest you, so must fit it in, dear sir, yours truly, ROBERT F. FAIRLIE."

HOW HORSES ARE SOMETIMES BROKEN-IN.—The *South Australian Register* of the 19th instant relates that on Saturday afternoon a young horse, that had only on the previous day been roped, was mounted by Mr. W. Rehder, of Tothill's Creek, and ridden into Kapunda. Very naturally, the poor beast was rather restive, but as it passed along the main street it bore terrible marks of whip punishment, and was bespattered with blood. The owner, having left the beast at the Sir John Franklin stables, went to the Morning Star, where a sale was going on, and near which place in the pound he had another horse. On this latter animal he, at 5 p.m., raced, having wagered £1 a-side. While on the road Rehder's nag bucked, the saddle-girths broke, the rider was thrown on the beast's neck, and down both came, the horse partly rolling over on his master, who was picked up insensible, and it is feared will not recover from the injuries received. Drs. Beach and Blood have been in constant attendance upon the patient. Mrs. Rehder on Sunday left her home at Tothill's on hearing of what had occurred, and was driven into Kapunda. When she arrived near where it was proposed to stay, the old man who drove somehow brought the vehicle into collision with a post, and Mrs. Rehder was pitched out, falling among the horse's heels, where she sustained very severe leg bruises, and was much shaken. The frightful cruelty sometimes resorted to in breaking in young horses—if the term may be used to such a system of useless torture—ought to call forth the interference of every humane man. In the above instance it carried with it its own punishment.

SUPPORTING COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—The *Ballarat Courier* relates that two married men, working miners—one the father of four boys, the other of two boys and girls—called on the secretary of the Ballarat woollen factory this week and requested to be allotted, the one five, the other three, shares in the company, for which they both tendered cash. It was explained by the secretary that the terms of payment had been altered, and that as soon as the money was needed they would only require to pay 5s. each share in cash, and the balance by instalments. This they said they did not want; they had saved up £8 between them and would pay the whole amount per share as soon as it was wanted, and would keep the money for that purpose, as they never expected to see it, as of it back. Such a singular statement under these circumstances induced the secretary to ask what they meant, pointing out at the same time that there was no doubt of their getting their money back if the factory were managed with skill and economy. They each said they would never expect anything, and then they would not be disappointed; that the sole object they had in taking up shares was to encourage an industry that would provide employment for their children, and for those of some of their neighbours. This grand example (says the *Courier*) were followed by a few hundreds of the working-men of Ballarat, we should soon have woollen and other factories, and a population that we might proudly boast of.

FEMALE PEDESTRIANS.—The *Geelong Advertiser* says:—"A feat in pedestrianism was performed on Thursday night, which clearly proves that some of the fair daughters of Australia are no mean proficients in the art of "Pedestrism." Four young ladies of Geelong were discussing how to get down to Queenscliff, when one of them, whose "warbling" has been admired by thousands, suggested that they should "pad-the-hoof." "Done!" said her three companions, and at half-past 9 o'clock without donning a walking costume, or anything of that sort, they boldly started on their journey. On they went—past Mcolap—up Kensington Hill—along by the Wallington, and down into thee deeps of Fenwick's Gully. Here one of them began to tire, and had to avail herself of the horse of a *preux chevalier*, who on horseback accompanied the quartette, to see that they went heel-and-toe. The third one, however, soon recovered her second wind, and slightly, attempted by a great spurt to cut the other three fair competitives down, but without avail. They kept on chirping and chirruping right into the township, when they all went in for a rush, and so close was the finish, that the judge did not see which of them was the first to break the tape. They reached Queenscliff (says the *Advertiser*) at about twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, having thus negotiated nineteen miles in a little over six hours."

THE SCRATCHING OF FLORENCE.—The following racy remarks appear in the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph* of Monday last:—"Growling at Goyder's, consternation at Tattersall's, and sly winking among the bookmakers because the telegraph flashes that Florence is scratched for the Leger and Cup. The backers of the mare are smitten heavily. Now, the Egyptians themselves did not see the joke in their being spoiled, nor do the takers of the odds. These modern sufferers hold a meeting, and their taking of sweet counsel together, their comparison of books, ends in nothing. How could it be otherwise? In the first place, every racing man has a happy knack of believing his brother to be a rogue, with no evidence whatever beyond his own intuitive perception of the fitness of the character, and that testimony avails not anywhere. And then if all that were alleged against Mr. Tait were true, there would still remain the question whether a horse belongs to its owner or its backers. Ought Mr. Tait to exercise his judgment in running Florence, or a committee of the gentlemen "who put it on?" Here lies the great difficulty. It would be got over if all owners could be made honest, which is impracticable. It would fall to the ground with the abolition of p. p. betting; but that is impossible. Under such a *régime* racing would be open to the objection the witty but *blasé* French woman took to drinking cold water—it was pleasant enough, but not wicked."

THE CHINESE GIANT.—Chang, the Chinese giant, accompanied by his wife (Kin Foo) and child, arrived yesterday in the Macedon (s.). They hold their first levee in the School of Arts on Saturday.

LET LIMNERS TRY.—The labours of the watching wife were now drawing to their close. Her husband would require little more of earthly care. How wavy came his breath. How death-like was his countenance. As she turned to him once again, and looked and listened, she discovered that the "days" of his "mourning" were "ended." When the first burst of pent-up grief had passed, a glorious resolve occurred to the widow's spiritual nature. She was alone with the corpse and her children. She took her six little ones, sleeping or waking, from their humble beds. But let us give her own words. "Come, children," I said, "come. The Lord has taken away your earthly father; I must give you now afresh to your heavenly Father." And placing the wondering infants on their knees around me, I knelt in their midst, and prayed. I said, "O my God, you have taken away these children's father. My heart is overwhelmed. What *am* I to do with them? You must find them bread, and enable me to bring them up for Thee." There was more of this prayer, but let us describe its blessed results. These are her own words,—"I rose from my knees wonderfully strengthened. *My load seemed gone.* It was just as if I had heard the Lord say, 'I will *do* all you have asked.'" My load was gone, I felt so strengthened and comforted. I returned the children to their beds, and prepared my husband for the grave." What a subject this for the painter's wondrous art!—the dead father in his bed, the strangely grouped children, the widow with upturned face kneeling in their midst! He who could paint this subject worthily should paint for bread no more. His picture would be worth a nation's purchase.—*The Widow of East Angle*, by the Rev. B. W. Vanderkiste.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

THE members of Parliament dine with the Governor at Toorak this evening.

The entries for M'Caw's Annual Cattle Show will be taken in the second Tuesday in August, to suit Sydney breeders.

Parliament was formally opened by the Governor, to-day; every corner inside the House was crowded, and there was a large concourse of people outside. His Excellency's speech alluded to education, mining, water supply, an amended Land Act, revision of the criminal law, reduction of postal rates, the formation of a Marine Board, intercolonial legislation, and railway extension, as subjects that would be early submitted for the consideration of Parliament. It congratulated them [*sic*] on the termination of the war, and the recent decision of the Privy Council in favour of the privileges of the Legislature. Mr. Garrett moved the reply to the Speech, and the debate thereon has been adjourned. No mention has been made of any alteration in the tariff or electoral amendment. The House adjourned till Tuesday next, when the address will probably be carried without division.

Dr. Hope has been elected Chairman of Committees of the Upper House.

An Italian, named Anthony Silver, a digger, was received in the Geelong Hospital from injuries received by a fall of earth at Morrison's diggings. He was buried fifteen hours. He is expected to recover.

Flour is quoted at an advance of 5s. on previous rates. Wheat is 1d. higher. Port Macdonald wheat brought 6s. 7d. The cargo of Natal sugar, ex Edith, was sold by auction at a small advance on current rates.

The Challenger, which came into collision with the Avoca some time since, has been refitted and rigged as a brig. She cleared to-day for Newcastle.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Coorong (s.), from Adelaide; Tamar (s.), from Launceston.

SAILED.—Alcandra, schooner, for Newcastle.

LAUNCESTON.

THURSDAY.

The sentence of death passed on George Brown, for assaulting a child, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Robberies are becoming frequent.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Strong expressions of opinion are made against Lacepede Bay being made the calling place for the Ocean Mail steamers.

The Aldinga (s.), with Messrs. Kendall and Farquhar, left Lacepede Bay this morning, at 12 o'clock, having remained there three hours.

500 cases of kerosene, ex Annie, realised at auction 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6¼d.

Hill, Mills, and Co. have offered to receive, store, and ship, free of charge, all wheat for the French Relief Fund.

Wheat is in active demand, at 5s. 7d.; an advance is necessary to induce transactions.

CATTLE STEALING.

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes to us from a part of the interior which shall be nameless, asks us if the Cattle Stealing Prevention Society is still in existence, "for," he goes on, "if it is, I can give its members a good many wrinkles." The fact is that it is only by such an association that cattle stealing, as it is now carried on, can be put down. Things have come to such a pass now in some localities, that, unless the leading stockholders of the colony band themselves together with a firm determination to stand by each other, the thieves cannot be reached. Individual effort is useless, for the rogues can bring such influences to bear as to render all attempt at conviction useless. Then follow actions for malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, *et hoc genus omne* known to lawyers, until at last the poor fellow who ventures to speak out is hunted to ruin.

This district from which I write is an out-and-out place for cattle stealing, but don't for a moment think that it stands alone. I could point you out a dozen equally as bad, and in which it is quite as difficult to work out a case to conviction. The reputed thieves occupy such a position, and are so widely connected in their several districts, that it is only very rarely that an injured individual can be got to prosecute, or a person can be induced to give evidence of facts which have come to his knowledge. More than this, these reputed thieves are in connection with each other, and failing a purchaser, which, of course, they prefer, they interchange their booty with each other. A in the south sending a draft of young stock to B in the west, whilst B returns an equivalent from his collections in the west, to his correspondent A in the south. The two places being some 300 or 400 miles apart, all "down" is taken off effectually, whilst tracing the stock becomes an impossibility.

The thing has got to such an extent, that it is actually done wholesale, and by contract. Just fancy a case of this kind:—A man comes up a run, brings a few head of cattle with him, and settles down as a well-to-do squatter. He is not going to be bothered with sheep, but will turn his attention to cattle. He informs his neighbours that he has arranged for several drafts of fine young cattle, as he is determined to rear no scrubbers. He is at once looked upon as an acquisition to the district. Singularly enough, the worthy squatter's attention is entirely turned to calves of from 4 to 8 months, well-bred, and with fair skins unseared by the brand. So many calves roaming about away from the maternal udder may attract the notice of the Police, who often have the impertinence to be inquisitive about such matters, and have actually been known to entertain suspicions. But if a "trap" is seen scanning the calves a little more closely than mere admiration of the breed requires, he is only laughed at. "No catches, no bushes," and as there are some eight or ten working in and in with each other, the "catches" become exceedingly difficult, as any clue, if found, is almost immediately lost. Besides this, the stock is collected in runs a long way off, say 300 or 400 miles, in another police district altogether, so that there are not even the means of casual police intercommunication.

As I told you, the thing is done by contract. The well-to-do squatter I have above described undertakes to give some enterprising young stockman so much per head for a certain class of beast, delivered on his run, and branded with some unregistered brand. They are usually kept dark for a time, in some out of the way corner of the run, until when opportunity suits they are brought in and branded with the station brand. In other cases they are brought in regularly with the rest of the station cattle, and are branded quite in the ordinary course as part of the increase. In the latter case these "little" calves are seldom found out. Contracts have been taken in this way for the delivery of as many as a hundred and fifty head of young stock, so that you will see that the business is a flourishing one.

There is also another way of stealing stock, but then it is not so interesting as that I have just alluded to—for it is legalised. It is done actually under sanction of the law, and consequently obtains much favour amongst those sharp practitioners of the bush lawyer breed, who like to keep on the weather side of the law. The first step is to procure the establishment of a pound in the bush, the more out of the way the place, the better, as it will not do to have any police station near it. If it is convenient to the residence of a J.P., and that functionary be one of the right sort, the matter assumes its most promising aspect. Having the pound, there must be something to put in it, so one or two squatters of the smaller sort give the poundkeeper permission to impound all stray stock, which he or his men may find on their runs. This suits the poundkeeper all to pieces, and when it gets to this point, the sharp hands make their appearance. They have a good bit of knocking about the bush, and they won't mind running in a few beasts for the poundkeeper, off the runs of Messrs. X., Y., and Z. The poundkeeper asks for nothing better, and then it really does appear miraculous how stray stock manages to find out the runs of the aforesaid X., Y., and Z. By some extraordinary accident all the finest horses, cattle, and unbranded calves in the neighbouring districts find their way on to these hitherto deserted areas, to the unbounded astonishment of the poundkeeper's man, and to the intense delight of the poundkeeper. No sooner is one lot cleared off than another takes its place, and the game goes merrily on as long as the parties agree among themselves. Outside interference is prevented by the fact that from very singular fatality the brands are always "blotched," or "illegible," unless they are such as to allow of their being "faked," a process at which these bush worthies are wonderful adepts.

In this way, the billet of a poundkeeper's man is not by any means the worst in the colony. The work is all piece-work, so that his wages depend on himself. His usual tip is half-a-crown a head, and "no questions asked." After a time the little preliminary arrangements of picking the cattle up on the runs of Messrs. X., Y., and Z. is dispensed with as cumbersome, and the cattle are driven to the pound direct from the spot where first met with. It is necessary, however, that they should be entered in the pound-book as coming from these runs: but that is just a matter of form, you know, and there is no difficulty about it.

Any person who looks over a country pound book, especially in such a spot as I have described, cannot help seeing the *serious difference there is* between the prices realised at a pound sale, and those which are obtained in a sale-yard. Just fancy horses sold at 1s. 6d., bullocks at 7s. 6d., calves at 2s. 6d., and so on. Why the thing is monstrous, and speaks for itself. There is a heavy loss here for the owners of the stock, and there must consequently be a gain per contra for the man who buys.

As for "pulling" any of these poundkeepers, it is hopeless to think of such a thing. If he has done the thing right, and let his neighbours in for a share of the good things, he will have so many friends at Court that you cannot get at him. Even the "beaks" will tell you that they "don't see anything particularly wrong;" or, that "the poor devil is in an out-of-the-way place, and he must live, d'ye see." And that is the way the thing goes on.

This brings me to what I started with—only a powerful association to stand by those who are disposed to do their duty will ever have any effect upon the systems of robbery which have now developed into wholesale; and only a thorough purging of the Bench will put a stop to the legalised robberies through the pound.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs and Sheep; at their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Skins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.

CHANDLER AND CO.—At 226, Cumberagh-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Carpenter's Tools, &c.

BRADLER, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—On the premises, 141, Pitt-street, at 11, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Brushware, Cutlery, Fixtures, Glass Cases, &c.; at 471, Pitt-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Velocipede, &c.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, residue of Lease, Goodwill, Fixtures, &c., of 681, George-street, Haymarket, Boots and Shoes, also, Boots and Shoes, and Assets in the Estate of Eliza Bridgeman, of South Head Road.

C. TEALE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, &c.; at 11.30, Oil Paintings.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 12, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.

A. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

J. B. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11.30, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Calves, Pigs, Lamb

LAW.

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT.

THE Criminal business before the Assize Court of Maitland consisted of several disgusting cases, which it is undesirable to give. The following is one of importance, held before his Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE on Wednesday, April 26.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Peter Thompson Roberton, who had on Friday last pleaded guilty to three separate charges of embezzling money from his employers, the Bank of New South Wales, was brought up for sentence. His Honor remarked that he had received testimonials of a very high order in favour of the prisoner, with reverence to his conduct and general character for a great number of years. He had been informed that prisoner had been in receipt of a very inadequate salary, which might possibly have led him into difficulties, and he (his Honor) would take that circumstance into account. He could not, however, in this instance deviate from the rules that he had lain down for his own guidance in such cases, and which were acted upon, he believed, by the other Judges. He had known unfortunately several instances of these painful cases—painful, because it was not like the case of a man in a lower position in society, who would be little, if any, the worse for his sentence, whereas in the prisoner's position it would probably involve utter ruin. Still he could remember no instance wherein a less sentence than four years' imprisonment had been passed in a similar case, although that sentence would be probably heavier than ten years to a man in a different class of life. He could not, however, deviate from the rule he had laid down, and the sentence of the Court, therefore, was that the prisoner be imprisoned in Maitland gaol for four years, being two years for the first count, and one year for each of the other counts. If, however, the prisoner chose to make application to the Government for a remission, at any future time, it would receive every consideration from him.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The rule nisi Gardiner and another v. Mackay was discharged, without costs, by consent of both parties, and the sequestration was suspended.

Mr. Fullerton, for the petitioner in re Jacks v. Brashier, moved that the rule nisi be made absolute. Two witnesses were examined. Rule made absolute. Schedule and statement to be filed within fourteen days.

In re Alexander Greville, Mr. Fitzhardinge, on behalf of insolvent, moved to vary order of 29th April, 1867, under section 100 of 5 Victoria, No. 17. One creditor attended, and consented to the application. Order made to reduce monthly payments from £5 to £3.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of John D. Campbell, William B. Lancashire, Richard W. Cox, William Cooper, and James G. D. Cadden.

In re William H. Bradford, consideration of matters within order of 20th April. Mr. Sempill stated that he had been advised that the account current is correct. His Honor took time to consider.

In re Charles Zimmerman, consideration of matters under rule of 22nd April. Mr. Sempill and Mr. Iceton were heard thereupon. Adjourned for taxation of costs.

In re George Forrester, an adjourned examination. William Forrester was further examined by Mr. Barker for the official assignee.

RE WILLIAM GREENHALGH.

This estate was voluntarily sequestrated on the 6th of August, 1869, the abovenamed William Greenhalgh being then in gaol, under *ca. sa.*, upon a judgment obtained in the District Court. A first and only meeting was held on the 27th of the same month, but the insolvent did not appear, and five debts were proved, and directions given for the realisation of the estate.

According to the express exigency of the 87th section of the Act 5 Vic., No. 17, the account and plan was due before the 6th February, 1870, but this account was only lodged by Mr. Sempill on the 7th March of this year, being just thirteen months and a day overdue, if, indeed, not more, as being an estate of less than £100 and to be distributed after one single meeting in accordance with the 34th section of the same Act. At the same time as the account and report a bill of costs of the detaining creditor, Mr. Hellyer, was submitted. As the official assignee did not attend its taxation, in accordance with the tenth rule of court in insolvency, and from its heading and the class of its items, I was by no means satisfied that such costs fell within the third section of the Insolvent Act, or within the 6th section of the 24 Vic., No. 8, as properly or necessarily incurred by the official assignee. In consequence of that, and of the above delay, (all affidavits having been in hand by 10th September, of 1869,) I, on the 24th of March last, required explanation thereon, and as to the retainer by the 28th of that month, but as to such date none were supplied, I had to make a formal order for the consideration of the various matters being taken in the Court-room, after notice to all parties interested.

The same came on in the Court-room both on the 30th ultimo and 6th instant, and I heard Mr. Sempill, as official assignee, and Mr. Hellyer, as a creditor, and also as attorney claiming costs on the retainer of the official assignee.

As there was no Judge's order for the release of the insolvent with the proceedings, I asked if he was still in gaol or dead, when I was informed that the amount for which he was taken by the process of the District Court had been paid, and the judgment debt of Mr. Hellyer was, by his written consent, reduced by £10 14s., which had been paid on insolvent's discharge from gaol. Thus the rest of the creditors are ratably benefited in distribution to that extent. Those material facts were not brought before my notice in the report of Mr. Sempill accompanying the account current.

In respect to the delays merely, oral explanations as to other matters were made by Mr. Sempill, which probably would have been sufficient to have obtained an extension of time under the 87th section, had he applied for it, unless creditors had actually objected. Under these circumstances, I consider he is not to suffer in the assessment for such delays alone. Still the order of the 28th March was the necessary result of his not fully explaining matters in his report, or afterwards, under my minute of the 24th March last, within the time then prescribed. I, therefore, must assess his commission at £2 18s. to date, instead of the usual three guineas, and direct the payment of Court fee for that order to be made out of assets, and also for the present order, both being of distinct benefit to the estate, as already specified.

Upon consideration of the further particulars of the auctioneer's and agent's charges, filed 6th instant, I allow them as properly and necessarily incurred under the peculiarities of the case.

In regard to the costs after the actual retainer of Mr. Hellyer by the official assignee on the day of sequestration, I am of opinion that they are properly chargeable against the assets of the estate; though on the face of the bill itself, and from rule 10 not here having been complied with, if formerly approved otherwise, and they are now allowed at £12 9s. 6d., as already stated.

In respect to the directions given 27th August, 1869, they had never been brought on for ratification, or otherwise, as required by the Act 20 Vict. No. 24; but they have since been ratified, though at a time long after that which was evidently contemplated by the very precise words of the 1st section of the Act.

Subject to the assessment and allowances above mentioned, I direct the distribution of the clear residue of assets to the creditors forthwith; and, of course, if there should be further amounts realised, a further assessment may hereafter be made in due course out of such other assets. But to date much of the work has been vicariously done by the auctioneer and agent, and by the attorney, so that had to be estimated in the above assessment.

In conclusion, I must observe that Mr. Sempill could have attended in Chambers to make any oral statements; and if facts had to be verified, or formed the exercise of a judicial or ministerial discretion, the course adopted as to the reserve prices fixed for sales in Chancery and in Equity might have been found to be reasonable and sufficient in the administration of an estate in insolvency.

RULE NISI.

Alexander Fraser v. John Pallaw, of Gundaroo, farmer. Returnable 11th May. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 28th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Edward Davis, first or only meeting; Emma Brooks, first or only meeting; John Thomas Crawford, first or only meeting; Cornelius Murphy, first or only meeting; John Maguire, first or only meeting; Edwin Tyrell Sayers, first or only meeting; James M'Intyre, first or only meeting; Jabez Buckman, second meeting; Dancey John Dancey, adjourned single from the 14th instant.

Friday, 28th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioners William Charles Hawkins, first or only meeting at East Maitland; Angus Cameron, first or only meeting at Bathurst William Cooper, special, for proof of debts, at East Maitland.

Monday, 1st May, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Edward O'Laughlin, first or only meeting, at Orange; George Ashwood, first or only meeting, at Grafton.

Monday, 1st May, at the office of Mr. Sempill, Official Assignee, at 3 p.m.: James M'Kenzie, special, for finally accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Tuesday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Summerell, first or only meeting, at Cooma; James Heffernan, first or only meeting, at East Maitland; John Dales, first or only meeting, at Bathurst; William Taylor, first or only meeting, at East Maitland; Charles Henry Degner, first or only meeting, at East Maitland.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Shoesmith, Daniel Eldridge, William M'Dowell, Louis Patrick Doyle, William Moloney, John Quinn, Edward Muscutt, William Henry Stevens, adjourned from the 28th of March last. Thomas M'Dermott, adjourned from the 18th April last. Richard Daniel Reynolds, adjourned from the 18th April last. John Ford, adjourned from the 25th April last. Mary Waters, adjourned from the 25th April last.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Love, Thompson, and Penfold.

Eight persons were fined, for drunkenness and for disorderly conduct, in sums varying, according to circumstances, from 5s. to 20s. One of these, Thomas Tabor, was further fined 40s. for assaulting Alfred Bradford, of the Stirling Castle, Botany Road.

Peter Bond was summarily convicted of having stolen a sieve, valued at 4s. 6d., the property of John Glynn, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Two prisoners were discharged.

On the summons paper were twenty-six cases, of which four were dismissed, one was postponed, and three were not prosecuted. Fifteen shopkeepers were fined 1s. each, on the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, for exposing goods upon or over the footway. Barton Power was fined 20s. for careless driving. James Hawthorn was fined 5s. for encroaching upon a public thoroughfare in the Redfern municipality, by the erection of a fence beyond the proper line. Robert Bell was fined 20s. for assaulting David R. Crawley. Phillips v. Green was a proceeding for the recovery of certain wearing apparel and household chattels, alleged to be illegally detained. Defendant set up a lien, but failed in his proof. Order made for immediate delivery.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Messrs. Oatley and Josephson.

Three persons were fined for drunkenness.

Francis Murphy, who was fined 5s. for drunkenness, was further sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., in default, sixteen days' imprisonment, for assaulting the apprehending constable.

James J. Anson, of the schooner Undaunted, was sent to gaol for one month for being absent from his vessel without leave.

John Shaw, apprehended for having no visible lawful means of support, was discharged.

Ellen Green, for being drunk and making use of obscene language, was fined 20s.; in default, eleven days' incarceration.

William Bell appeared before the Court, on remand, charged with having unlawfully, by means of false pretences, obtained from John Young the sum of £30, with intent to defraud. From the evidence given in the case, which extended over two days, it appeared that prisoner took a furnished house from Miss Healey in Macquarie-street, and afterwards obtained the sum of £30 from John Young, giving him a bill of sale upon the furniture belonging to Miss Healey. He had also, some time previously, got £40 from Alexander Cooper upon the same furniture, representing upon each occasion that it was his own property. Committed for trial. Mr. E. J. Cory appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M'Cormack conducted the defence.

The following summons cases were disposed of:—John Costello, for using threatening language to John Smith, was bound over to keep the peace for six months. Elizabeth, Mary, and Catherine Thompson, and Matilda Smith v. Mrs. Costello and Susan Mohair v. Sarah Reis were assault cases, in which the former defendant was fined 5s., and the two latter 10s. each, with 6s. 6d. costs in each case. Etienne Pascall, charged with detaining property belonging to John Hanley, was ordered to restore the goods upon payment of 4s. 4d. Ellen Ward, for using insulting words to Jane Mitchell, failed to appear in answer to the summons, and a warrant was issued for her apprehension. In three other cases there were no parties.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES PALMER.

(From the Argus, April 24.)

IT is with great regret that we have to announce the decease of Sir James Palmer, late President of the Legislative Council, who died shortly before 9 o'clock on Monday night at Hawthorn. Sir James had been in failing health for a considerable period, and to his friends and relatives at least his death was not an unexpected event. He had suffered for some years from attacks of *angina pectoris*, which latterly culminated in symptoms of ossification of the aorta and arteries of the heart. During the last few weeks dropsy of the extremities, which is a usual concomitant of this form of heart disease, increased, and about two days ago œdema of the lungs, causing excessive difficulty of breathing, set in, and Sir James gradually sank. Dr. Bird had been in constant attendance on Sir James during the last twelve months, and Drs. Howitt and Motherwell had also been in consultation. Some information regarding the career of one who has for many years occupied a prominent public position in the community will no doubt be acceptable to our readers.

James Frederick Palmer was a son of the Rev. John Palmer, of Great Torrington, Devon, and Prebendary of Lincoln; nephew of the Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel, and of Mary, first Marchioness of Thomond, and great nephew of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was born at Torrington, and was educated for the medical profession. Mr. Palmer came to Melbourne in the year 1840, and commenced practice in the city.

On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales Mr. Palmer sought a seat in the Legislative Council of Victoria from the electors of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett—then forming one constituency. He was returned, and, on the House meeting, he was elected Speaker, a position which he retained throughout the existence of nominee government. In the committee business of the Council he showed himself a very effective speaker, second to none when dealing with a subject with which he was familiar.

On the inauguration of the Constitution, giving responsible government to the colony and creating two Houses of Parliament, Mr. Palmer chose the Upper Chamber as the scene of his future labours. Accordingly, he became a candidate for the representation of the Western Province in the Legislative Council, and was returned in September, 1856. On the House meeting in November, he was elected President and in the following year the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. On his term of office expiring in 1860, when he had to retire by rotation, he again sought the suffrages of the electors of the Western Province, and was re-elected on the 4th October, without opposition. At the commencement of the following session, he was again installed by a unanimous election as President of the Legislative Council, at the instance of those pioneers of the colony, Mr. Fawkner and Mr. James Henty. In January, 1861, he was permitted to proceed to England, without resigning either his office or his seat. While in the mother country, Sir James took the chair at the banquet of the Australian Association, given at Freemasons' Tavern, on the 12th February, 1862—a festivity of unusual importance from the illustrious character of many of the guests, among whom were Lord Stanley, the late Duke of Newcastle, Lord Elcho, Lord Clarence Paget, Sir John Pakington, and Sir Roderick Murchison. Sir James continued to occupy the President's chair till he again retired from the Council by rotation, in 1870, when, in consequence of his failing health, he did not seek re-election.

Sir James Palmer always manifested great interest in the educational question. He was in favour of a secular system, with facilities for religious instruction, without making such instruction compulsory. During the existence of the two Boards—the National and the Denominational—recognised by the State, Sir James Palmer presided over the former, of which he was created a member in 1851. With the passing of the Common Schools Act (in 1863) the dual system was swept away, and a new Board of Education was established. Of that Board—when the late Mr. C. J. Griffith died—Sir James Palmer became president. He held the office till August last, when the state of his health compelled him to relinquish it. On his retirement he was presented with an address from the members and ex-members of the Board. His surrender of his office, and his retirement from Parliament, formed the termination of Sir James Palmer's public life.

The subject of our memoir was appointed, in January, 1852, a territorial magistrate, and a magistrate for the city of Melbourne; in April, 1853, a member of council of the University; and in July, 1853, a trustee of the Public Library. He was also president of the Melbourne Hospital and of the Horticultural Society of Victoria.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE PENTRIDGE STOCKADE.

(From the Melbourne Age, April 24.)

A BOLD but ill-conceived attempt at escape from the Pentridge stockade was made, on Thursday last, by a prisoner named Roland Leigh. This man, who is only twenty-four years of age, was a companion of Sullivan, the Yarra Track bushranger, and was tried at the last February Criminal Sessions with him for horse-stealing and shooting at with intent to kill a constable, who was endeavouring to arrest them. He received a sentence of five years for the former charge, and seven years for the latter. Shortly before his trial he, with his mate Sullivan, attempted to escape from the Melbourne gaol, but was unsuccessful, and received for this offence a sentence of six months' imprisonment in irons. Upon the 6th of March he was removed from the gaol to the Pentridge stockade, where he was placed in the Panopticon. This building is in the form of a cross or T, although one wing is not yet erected, and, as its name implies, is a prison in which the warder, by standing at the junction of the wings, can watch all the cells without moving from that spot. It was originally intended for the female prisoners, but on the recommendation of the Penal Commission they were removed to the gaol, and it is now used for the solitary confinement of prisoners. Any man who has received a sentence of over twelve months is placed in solitary confinement in this building for one month for every year of his sentence; twelve months, however, being the maximum time for which he stays in that department. During their confinement there they neither see nor speak to any one but a warder, and remain the whole day in their cells, with the exception of one hour for exercise. In the day time they work at their various trades, and at half-past 4 in the evening their tools are taken from them and their cells examined carefully by one of the senior warders. They then remain undisturbed until about 6 o'clock the next morning. One warder only is on duty during the night in the building, and another is on guard outside. The passages are lined with matting, so that the warder can go round without making the slightest noise. In every cell door there is a small trap door, which the officer can let down and look through into the cell should he hear any suspicious noise. Leigh, having received a sentence of twelve years' imprisonment, had therefore to undergo one year's solitary confinement. The trade at which he was working was shoemaking, and upon Thursday morning last he was supplied with the usual tools, consisting of an awl, rasp, and knife, at about half-past 7 o'clock. His hour of exercise was between half-past 9 and half-past 10 o'clock, and from then till half-past 4 in the evening he remained in his cell working at his trade undisturbed. At the latter hour the cell was examined and the tools taken from him, everything apparently being found correct. The warder, named West, who was on night duty, heard an unusual noise about 11 o'clock in the cell in which Leigh was confined. He went quietly to it and opened the trap in the door and flashed his bullseye lantern in. He was surprised at not seeing anything of the prisoner, and instantly sounded the alarm. Another warder then came to his assistance, and the cell door was opened. Leigh was found lying quietly upon his bed as if nothing had happened, but it was soon seen that he had been attempting to cut his way through the floor, which was composed of wood. Just opposite the door and underneath the window, where his bed had been lying, it was found that two planks had been cut through and taken up. Underneath the floor was a hollow place, left for the purpose of ventilation, the deepest part of which in the middle of the cell was about three feet. A few loose stones and rubble had been put on one side, and the prisoner, being a slim and small man, was able to squeeze his body through the hole made. He had thus got underneath the flooring, but was as far as ever from getting out of the cell. The outer wall was over three feet in thickness, and the foundations extended to a depth of seven or eight feet. The ventilator was built into a large stone, and even if forced out, the aperture would have been too small for the passage of a man's body. The prisoner was doubtless unacquainted with the depth and thickness of the walls, and his intention was probably to dig down under the foundations and then to make a drive up outside. It would have been almost impossible to have done this in the fourteen hours in which he might count upon as remaining undisturbed, even if he had had the proper implements; but with no tools at all, the thing was totally out of the question. The flooring had also been partly torn up in the corner of the cell, to the left side of the door, but the attempt had been given up. By working in that corner Leigh could not be seen by the warder through the trap in the door. His idea, when he first commenced, was most probably to have forced an entrance into the corridor, and then have trusted to surprising and overpowering the warder. The inner wall also having foundations, this course was impracticable. The planks had evidently been cut through with a knife which the prisoner used in his shoemaking, and its edges had been slightly roughened with the rasp, though not sufficiently to be particularly noticed. With this the board could be half sawn and half cut through, and the rasp he used as a sort of lever for raising the board out of its place. The only time at which this could have been done was during the day, when Leigh had the tools, and when any noise made would be put down to the shoemaking. No suspicious appearances were discovered by the warder who examined the cell earlier in the evening, but Leigh had so cleverly concealed the marks that without a very minute examination nothing could have been found. Even if Leigh had been successful in getting out from the cell, he would have still had many difficulties to surmount before effecting his escape from the gaol. There were two walls of considerable height to climb over, and a warder who patrolled the building outside to evade. Of course, the most arduous task would be to get clear from the cell, and from the strength of the building and the vigilance exercised, this may well be considered almost an impossibility. As soon as the discovery was made, Leigh was removed to another cell and searched, but nothing was found upon him. He is such a weak and delicate-looking man that it would scarcely be supposed that he would have the daring to attempt an escape, and the matter is the more extraordinary when it is considered that he was in irons at the time. At his trial, his Honor the Chief Justice remarked very strongly upon the cowardly way in which he acted at the time the constable was fired at by Sullivan. By this attempt Leigh has rendered himself liable to a further sentence of two years' imprisonment. The matter was brought under the notice of Mr. Call, the visiting justice, on Saturday, but the superintendent not being then prepared to go on with the case, it was postponed until Wednesday next.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN OF MARRYING A MINOR.

(From the Wuranga Chronicle.)

AT the Rushworth Police Court, on the 12th instant, the Rev. James Dare, late of Murchison, was charged with unlawfully marrying Sarah Williams, a minor, on the 15th of September last. Sarah Williams, who was brought up a prisoner from Sandhurst, said that in September last she was living in a shanty at Murchison as a servant to a Mrs. Bachelor. There was a man living there for a week, called Proctor, who was drunk nearly all the time. Mrs. Bachelor told her she was to marry Proctor, and when he asked her she consented. Mrs. Bachelor went for Mr. Dare, and lent her marriage ring to Mr. Dare for the ceremony. She (witness) was about fifteen years old, and Mrs. Bachelor told her age to Mr. Dare. No Justice of the Peace was asked to consent to the marriage. She did not recollect her parents, and had forgotten whether she heard Mr. Bachelor tell her age to the clergyman. The witness said she could neither read nor write, and did not sign the register. Mr. Dare gave her a certificate, which she gave to Proctor, who only remained with her for a day or two. In answer to the accused, the witness said that a little boy went for Mr. Dare, and not Mrs. Bachelor. She told Mr. Dare she was sixteen years old, but did not remember any written consent being given. She supposed her brother was sent for to be present at the marriage. Thomas Williams, a farm labourer, seventeen years old, said that he was the brother of the last witness; he remembered his sister's marriage with Proctor on the 15th September last. Michael Ryan and Mrs. Bachelor were also present. Proctor was "tight," being neither drunk nor sober. Mr. Dare, whom he knew as a minister at Murchison, asked Mrs. Bachelor for the ring. Mr. Dare asked him at the late Mr. Patterson's to give his consent to his sister's marriage. Mr. Patterson told Mr. Dare that he must go before two lawyers. He gave his consent verbally, as he could not read or write, and went to the wedding. He signed a document which was not read to him, and he did not know what it was about. Mr. Dare asked him to sign it. He did not know where his parents were, and had no authority from them to consent to his sister's marriage. His sister was nearly sixteen. He did not remember being asked to consent, as she was a minor, and did not give his own age as nineteen. A document was read to the witness, who said he had never heard it read before, but acknowledged the signature. He could sign his name, but could not read or write. Michael Ryan, a labourer, said he was present at the marriage, and heard Mr. Dare ask the girl's age. She said she was sixteen years old. The witness did not hear any consent asked. In the forenoon of the day of the marriage Mr. Dare had tried to get a consent. He had signed the document just read. Proctor was drunk on the night previous to the marriage, but was sober at the ceremony. Copies of the certificate of marriage of Sarah Williams to James Proctor, and of the certificate of birth of Sarah Williams, by which it appeared she was in her sixteenth year, were handed in. A medical certificate was also put in, stating that Mrs. Bachelor was too ill to appear. William Phillips, a farmer, said he had known the girl Williams from her birth. Her father had been employed by him as a bullock-driver twenty years ago. Nothing was known of him lately. The mother had been missed for some years; she had always been a rover. On the morning of the marriage Mr. Dare told him he was going to marry Sarah Williams. Witness said he would wish for nothing better than to see her married to a steady man, who would take care of her. Mr. Dare said Proctor appeared capable of doing so, and that he had 330 acres across the river. On being called upon, the defendant said he would reserve his defence. The Bench committed him for trial at the next Circuit Court at Sandhurst on the 27th April, but admitted him to bail in the sum of £50, and two sureties of £50 each. The bail being forthcoming, the defendant left the court.

TRAVELLERS IN THE AIR.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

FOUR or five years ago a very ponderous and curiously discursive history of aerostation was produced by Mr. Hatton Turnor. It was a poor book, but it contained a medley of amusing anecdotes, and had the merit of calling public attention to an interesting subject. Mr. Glaisher's volume, we need scarcely say, is of a far higher order. His balloon voyages, of which he gives a minute record, were not pleasure trips, but were undertaken with a scientific object; and his observations, as well as those of the French aeronauts who tell their story in this volume, prove, if proof be needed, what large additions to our knowledge of meteorology may be gained by the help of the balloon. Dr. Franklin said once of the science of aerostation that it was an infant which would grow. At present, however, considering how long it is since Montgolfier constructed his balloon, its growth is not very perceptible; and Mr. Glaisher expresses his conviction that the balloon "should be received only as the first principle of some aerial instrument which remains to be suggested." It is no slight achievement to be able to rise for seven miles into a region of perfect silence and serenity, but it detracts sadly from the delight and dignity of such a voyage to know that you cannot choose the place of your descent, and that in a narrow island like England there is always the risk of being swept into the sea. It is impossible to agree with M. Flammarion that we have no safer or more agreeable means of locomotion, for the account of disasters, if not of fatal accidents, given by Mr. Glaisher and his brother aeronauts is enough to disprove the statement. A machine that cannot be guided, and is almost wholly at the mercy of the winds, cannot well be used without peril, and a machine so delicately poised that its movements are sometimes affected by the weight of a coat or even of a hat is very likely to come to grief unless the voyagers are blessed with great skill and great courage. Mishaps are therefore numerous in the history of aerostation, and Mr. Glaisher has himself incurred no insignificant perils. On his first ascent the balloon, instead of rising, moved horizontally on the ground for some distance, dragging the car on its side, "which movement would have been fatal had there been any chimney or lofty building in the way." On descending "considerable uneasiness" was felt at the close vicinity to the Wash, and ultimately the balloon came to the earth with a great shock, which broke nearly all the instruments. On another occasion Mr. Glaisher became insensible, after first losing the use of his limbs and believing that death would come unless a speedy descent were made. At the same time Mr. Coxwell, his companion, lost the use of his hands and very nearly lost his consciousness also. Again, he relates how they suddenly discovered that the sea was almost beneath them:—

"Mr. Coxwell exclaimed, 'There's not a moment to spare; we must save the land at all risks. Leave the instruments.' Mr. Coxwell almost hung to the valve line, and told me to do the same, and not to mind its cutting my hand. It was a bold decision opening the valve in this way, and it was boldly carried out. . . . We struck the earth at Newhaven, very near the sea—of course with a great crash; but the balloon, by the very free use of the valve line, had been crippled, and never rose again or even dragged us from the spot on which we fell. Nearly all the instruments were broken."

This breaking of the instruments appears to have been a frequent occurrence, so that scientific investigations in the air must be not only dangerous but costly. The peril, however, is forgotten in the pleasure and interest of these aerial voyages. To sail far above the clouds into "the azure deep of air"—and Mr. Glaisher points out that in those high regions the sky is of the intensest blue—must be no mean delight. "We seem," he writes, "to be citizens of the sky, separated from the earth by a barrier which seems impassable. We are free from all apprehension such as may exist when nothing separates us from the earth. We can suppose the laws of gravitation are for a time suspended, and in the upper world to which we seem now to belong, the silence and quiet are so intense that peace and calm seem to reign alone." When the aeronauts, instead of ascending five, six, or seven miles, keep comparatively near the earth, the attention is of course directed to its surface, and Mr. Glaisher declares that it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the brilliant effect of London viewed at an elevation of 1300 feet on a clear night when the air is free from mist. "It seemed to me," he says, "to realise a wish I have felt when looking through a telescope at portions of the Milky Way, when the field of view appeared covered with gold-dust, to be possessed of the power to see those minute spots of light as brilliant stars, for certainly the intense brilliancy of London this night must have rivalled such a view." London by daylight would seem to be equally attractive.

"I shall always remember the ascent of the 9th of October, 1863, when we passed over London about sunset. At the time when we were 7000 feet high, and directly over London-bridge, the scene around was one that cannot probably be equalled in the world. We were still so low as not to have lost sight of the details of the spectacle which presented itself to our eyes; and with one glance the houses of 3,000,000 people could be seen, and so distinct was the view that every large building was easily distinguishable. In fact the whole of London was visible, and some parts most clearly. All round, the suburbs were also very distinct, with their lines of detached villas imbedded, as it were, in a mass of shrubs. Beyond, the country was like a garden—its fields, well marked, becoming smaller and smaller as the eye wandered farther and farther away. Again, looking down, there was the Thames throughout its whole length, without the slightest mist, dotted over in its winding course with innumerable ships and steamboats like moving toys. Gravesend was visible, also the mouth of the Thames, and the coast around as far as Norfolk."

It would be easy to multiply quotations from this valuable narrative of "Travels in the Air." The book will be found as attractive to the general reader as it is interesting to the man of science, and the important services rendered by balloons in the present war make its publication at this moment singularly opportune. Mr. Glaisher points out most of the services rendered by balloons, and M. Flammarion suggests that physicians will perhaps send up their patients to take air baths instead of prescribing Trouville or Biarritz. But neither of these gentlemen when writing the record of their travels could have dreamed how soon one of the most splendid and populous of European cities would be indebted to the balloon-post and to carrier pigeons for almost all its communications with the outer world.

LORD PALMERSTON'S TOURS IN FRANCE IN 1814 AND 1815.*

(From the Times.)

IT is not long since we reviewed at length Sir Henry Bulwer's "Life of Lord Palmerston;" but this journal of the visits made to France during the occupation of the country by the Allied Forces had escaped notice, and was therefore not used by the biographer. In a future edition it will, we conclude, be embodied in the work in its proper place. In the mean time it has been thought advisable to print it in a separate form, more especially since the events now happening in France render the observations of such a man of great interest at the present moment. Let us see, then, what Lord Palmerston, when Secretary at War, in 1814, saw in occupied France. On the 29th of August he embarked at Southampton on board the Chesterfield Packet, of 107 tons, and, "after a tedious passage" of twelve hours, reached Havre the same day. The white flag was flying everywhere, "but the tricolour seems to be in their hearts." The *douanier* who boarded the vessel affected to pity the Allies, "who were only 600,000 in the midst of the whole population of France." Then, too, the French people believed in the Army of the Loire, which "had gained a victory over the Austro-Russian army last week and taken one hundred pieces of cannon." At Rouen the traveller found all the population suspecting and hoping that "the English meant to keep Normandy." "Beadles, barmaids, postillions, hairdressers, boatmen, carters, and National Guards appeared fully to expect that they should be annexed to England." All manly feeling and independent spirit has been crushed out of them. "They all say it is indifferent to them who governs, provided they are allowed to enjoy *la tranquillité*." In that part of France the Seine was the line of demarcation between the English and the Prussians. At Rouen the redcoats were in garrison and well spoken of, but at Vernon, across the river, the Prussians were in force, and sad complaints were made of their rough behaviour and exactions. On the 2nd of September Lord Palmerston reached Paris, and on the 3rd, at 8 a.m., he went to a review of the Prussian troops in the Champ de Mars. There were about 20,000 men of all arms present, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington were on the field. It was rather an inspection than a review. The Sovereigns rode round, the troops standing in close columns, then the staff took up a position, and the troops marched past. "The Prussians," we are told, "are remarkably fine-looking men, and extremely neat in their dress—the Guards particularly tall and well-sized; the Cuirassiers are fine troops, the rest of the cavalry rather slovenly, mounted on strong but not very active-looking horses. The Lancers"—the now dreaded Uhlans—"with their little black and white striped flags at the end of their lances, have a very singular and pretty effect at a distance." Next we are told that the foreign troops all march "with a shorter and more constrained and stiff step than ours." The Emperor of Russia had been so struck with "the active swinging step" of the British that he ordered his troops immediately to adopt it. In two days he had a body of them out in the Champ de Mars. The result might have been anticipated. The men were confused and puzzled between the two steps, and could march neither to the old nor the new. The whole thing was a failure, the Emperor was in a passion, and three colonels of regiments were put under close arrest in one of the British guard-rooms. "His sides-de-camp," adds Lord Palmerston, "thought themselves lucky that he did not order them to dance like Vestris at twenty-four hours' notice, under pain of a visit to Siberia." At this time the weather was excessively hot, as it is apt to be in Paris in September, and "the English are hutted and encamped in the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne, the trees of which have considerably suffered, having been more than half cut down for huts and firewood; but," adds Lord Palmerston, "as it is only copse-wood, a few years will restore it to its former condition." In 1871, so far as we can learn, the trees in the Champs Elysees have fared better than in 1815, and though the Bois de Boulogne has suffered somewhat, let us hope that, as it is still more of the nature of copse-wood than timber, "a few years may restore it to its former condition."

There was a review almost every day in Paris at that time. On the 4th of September Lord Palmerston went again, at 8 a.m., "to a sham fight of the Prussians on the plain of Grenelle, about two miles out of Paris." Again there were about 20,000 men on the field, and the manœuvres represented "the late attacks of the Prussians on Paris." "The troops," we are told, "manœuvred with great quickness and accuracy," and the Duke of Wellington "was much pleased with their manner of deploying from column." In consequence of a remark made by Lord Palmerston, the Duke took the opportunity to praise attacking by line instead of by column, saying that "he was satisfied that this was the reason why we had always beaten the French." Only on two occasions in the Peninsula, at Busaco and Albuera had the French "established a column in our position, but in each instance they were immediately charged by fresh troops, and the column destroyed." Then, in his desultory way, the Great Duke turned to the late campaign. He said he had not above 16,000 or 18,000 British infantry at Waterloo; that he started with the worst army that ever was got together; but that four or five regiments which had been in the Peninsula soon gave a tone and character to the whole army, and the result was known. As for the other troops, they behaved "very ill;" "the Nassaus actually ran away, and fired at him when he rode up to rally them." Then, as to the relative discipline of the Allies, the Prussians started with twice as many men as he had, but brought no more with them to Paris. Each army on reaching the French capital mustered 60,000 men. The Prussian discipline was so relaxed that their numbers melted away on the march. "The system of individual plunder had been the ruin of the French army, and would be the destruction of the Prussians." When officers were allowed to make requisitions for their troops, they soon began to make them for themselves. It was provisions one day and money the next. As for his own army, he had held it well in hand. "No officer was permitted to make any requisition himself, but was obliged to state his wants to the Commissary, who applied to the agents of the French Government for the articles required. Thus, the supply being made through channels known to the people and by authorities recognised by them, the burden was not felt to be so oppressive as if the exactions had been made by the immediate order of an enemy, and at the caprice of individual officers. The consequence was that, though both the Prussians and ourselves lived equally at the expense of the country, the first was detested and the latter liked." The Duke went on to say that Blucher's army crossed the line of country he meant to take, having got before him while he stopped to take Cambrai, and yet when he advanced through a tract of country out of which the Prussians had been driven by starvation, he found no difficulty in obtaining supplies. As for the direct contributions demanded by the Prussians, "they had produced very little in money; he had seen their accounts, and they had not got more than £200,000."

Such were the Prussians when campaigning in 1815. We do not doubt that in 1870 they were equally detested by the inhabitants, but the hatred which they have inspired will, we believe, be found to have been caused by their departure in numberless cases from those sound rules with regard to requisitions laid down so ably by the Duke of Wellington. The Iron Duke has been thought by some to have been cold in his appreciation of the British soldier, but he did not speak so of him on that day to Lord Palmerston. "Nothing, he thought, could surpass or indeed equal, the British troops in the field. The sense of honour among officers existed in no other service in the same degree. He felt always confident, when he put a detachment into a post, that they would maintain it against any force till they dropped. As for looks, we did not look so well in a review as some of the others, and, indeed, he thought we paid too little attention to the dress and smartness of our men. A soldier was more likely to be orderly and well-behaved if he was obliged to be attentive to the neatness of his appearance." It must be admitted that in the Peninsula those heroes of whom the Duke spoke so warmly were seldom in a condition to pay much attention to their dress or uniform, and the few that are still alive who were the Duke's comrades in the march to Madrid, and afterwards to Vittoria, well know how torn and ragged were the uniforms of the veterans who chased the French out of Spain.

Next we hear that the Louvre has not yet lost any pictures of importance, though the Dutch are very anxious to get theirs back, and Canova has arrived from Rome to claim both the pictures and statues which belong to the Pope. "The Venus de Medicis is also preparing to return to Italy." As to peace, here is a sentence which, it is to be feared, Count Bismark will not take to heart:—"It seems that peace will be made upon the basis of preserving entire the French territory, although it is probable that some of the fortresses will be held in deposit by the Allies." On the 5th Lord Palmerston rides out at the old hour to see another review in the Bois de Boulogne. This time it is the British who are to appear in the open fields. "Our men are not so smart and uniform as the Prussians and Russians, but still they have a more soldierlike air. They look more like business and fighting. The foreign troops look like figures cut out of card; their men seem to depend entirely on each other. Ours look as if they moved independently, and yet with equal uniformity as a mass." From the inspection Lord Palmerston drove to the Invalides, which then contained about 4000 men, who dined at half-past 9 and supped at half-past 4. "They have no regular breakfast." In a gallery at the top was a collection of models of all the fortified places in France. The Prussians, as soon as they reached Paris, took possession of this collection, and "packed up and carried off twenty-two, comprising all the fortified places on the north-eastern frontier of France." It would be curious to know what use the Prussians have made of these twenty-two models in the present war. The custodian of the Invalides had not apparently much respect for Napoleon I. "He ought to have died at Waterloo at the head of his army, *et dans cette guerre il l'Espagne il a manqué d'honneur tout autant que de politique.*"

It is amusing, though, perhaps, not surprising, to find that of all the invaders of 1815 the Bavarians bore the worst character. They not only robbed and plundered, "but were very free in the dispensation of *coups de bâton*." But it is news to us to hear, with the old stories of Cossacks ringing in our ears, that "*les Russes étaient les plus gentils*," and had behaved extremely well. Even the Cossacks, on the testimony of Lord Palmerston, were remarkably quiet. The Don Cossacks then in Paris had been six years away from home. Their great desire was to see "General Wellington." On the 9th Lord Palmerston was away to Champag

hand-work and machine-work. A skilled knitter, using the ordinary needles, will knit sixty loops or stitches in a minute; a frame-work knitter, with his hand-frame, knits about 5400 stitches in a minute; but three of the self-acting machines, described in the paper, which can be attended to by one girl, will knit 40,500 stitches in a minute. After this, we need not wonder that Leicester can weave stockings enough to supply the world.

Professor Listing of Gottingen, in an article on certain optical phenomena, explains why birds are so often found dead upon telegraph wires. It is not, as is popularly believed, that they were killed by a passing current while perched on the wires, but because, their eyes being in the same horizontal plane, they cannot calculate their distance from the wires, and are consequently killed by flying against them. It is to this same fact—the horizontal plane—that the difficulty of distinguishing the edges of the steps occurs while going down stairs, and of clearly calculating the distance from one to another

For some years past, Government has been much in want of competent Civil engineers for India, where the sum expended yearly on public works amounts to more than seven million pounds. The young men who have come up for examination have proved so lamentably ignorant, that those who pass are always below the number required, although the examination is by no means a difficult one. To meet this evil, the Secretary of State for India is to establish an Indian Civil Engineering College a Cooper's Hill, a few miles south-west of London, where young men are to study the subjects that concern a Civil engineer, during three years; at the end of which period, if they have proved themselves worthy, they will be sent to India to commence their duties on a salary of four hundred and twenty pounds a year. For those who have brains, and can and will work, this project opens a gratifying prospect; but to those who trust in cram, it will be an effectual bar.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MODERN FORTUNES.

(From the Spectator.)

THE fortune bequeathed by the late Mr. Brassey, the contractor, is probably, as the *Observer* says, the largest which ever passed the Court of Probate,—for the very few estates which exceed his in value are usually transferred by settlement. This fortune is believed to have exceeded seven millions sterling, the personalty alone having been sworn under six and a half millions. With the possible exception of an instance in the history of the Rothschild family—a family of whose colossal wealth everybody talks, while nobody knows very much—and the doubtful exception of Mr. Vanderbilt, reported by New York gossips to possess nearly a hundred million of dollars—this is certainly the largest amount of money ever accumulated by one man by industry and enterprise, during his own life-time, and its bulk suggests that some great change must have passed over the fortune-making capabilities of business men. The area of their operations must in some way or other have been enormously increased, until they resembled the operations of a Government rather than those of an individual, until, as it were, they must be enabled to secure the services of entire armies of faithful agents. We believe this to have been the case, and to be due to the operation of two causes, one of them entirely good in its action, the other and more important one very doubtful. The national boundaries formerly fixed to speculation are rapidly disappearing. Supposing that an able man with a talent for business of almost any kind can secure a sufficiency of competent and trustworthy agents, there is no necessity for limiting his work to one country. He can repeat himself, as it were, as often as he pleases, and repeating himself implies a repetition of his profits. Mr. Brassey can only build one railway at a time, be the profit never so great, just as one Ambassador can only be in one capital on one day; but Mr. Brassey controlling a hundred Mr. Brasseys can guide them as the Foreign Office guides envoys and do the same work and acquire the same profits in England, France, India, and America all at once. Nothing can stop him except an insufficiency of agents, and it is just at this time that the reservoir of agency has begun to widen and deepen. In many departments of life individualism has ceased to pay, the able man with little capital getting more and rising higher by entering the service of some commanding capitalist. The capitalist can pay him as a Premier is paid, and is willing to pay him, because he is able thoroughly to trust him. The greatest of all obstacles to an unlimited employment of agents was once the fear of rivalry. "If," said the employer, "I make that man as competent as myself, he may set up for himself and take some of my business away." The agent, however, of a man like Mr. Brassey has none of that temptation. If he set up for himself he could not do the same business—business profitable mainly on account of its scale—and if he could, it would, considering the risk, scarcely be worth his while. If he is the kind of man who succeeds, his employer will see that it is made worth his while to succeed for him instead of for himself, to use vast means for another instead of small means on his own account. The agent is bound to fidelity by every vulgar as well as every lofty motive, and his employer no more fears his rivalry than the Hohenzollerns fear that of Bismarck or Von Moltke. Of course, when ability seeks service as more profitable than independence, able agents willing always to be agents become plentiful, and there are potentialities of wealth in that new relation of agent and master almost beyond the dreams of avarice. If a man of ability and capital can do one thing best and can secure such agents, nothing prevents him from doing that one thing for the whole world, drawing the whole profit of that branch of dealing, or manufacture or enterprise throughout the entire world, and so realising a fortune never yet heard of. The thing has never yet been done, we believe, but it has been done nearly enough to show that our speculation is not dreamy in the international bullion trade, in the laying of cable telegraphs, and in the construction of railways, and it may be done yet on a vaster scale, and perhaps on ground not yet worked. The railways of the world will, we believe, be assumed one day by the Governments of the world; but suppose a millionaire to have that capacity for leasing railway lines to a profit which Mr. Brassey had for making railways to a profit, what would be the limit of his revenue? He might be lessee of half the lines on the globe, and make year by year all Mr. Brassey made in his life. Why not? It is quite conceivable that a man like the Marquis of Salisbury might have that very faculty, and no rival could observe the method and copy it, for he could not get the capital or the public confidence, and as to the lessee's unwillingness to extend his operations, we despair of that kind of limitation. Mr. Brassey would not have minded making all the railways in the world at once. People in this country, when once engaged in these vast businesses, continue them, and extend them as great Governments used to extend their frontiers, not because they want anything, but because they enjoy doing it. Money beyond a certain amount is to most men, certainly to men able to inquire it, no temptation at all. It will give them nothing they wish for, yet they go on with the work which leads to its acquisition with insatiable zest. Mr. Brassey did not want seven millions any more than he wanted seventy; but he liked the kind of work which produces millions, he could do it, and he went on doing it. We see no reason why, with international barriers thrown down, and agency so extended and so efficient, and capital so powerful as an instrument, fortunes should not be made to which that of Mr. Brassey would seem a trifle, fortunes so vast that their owners would have all the power of great States and none of their responsibilities. Think. This very Mr. Brassey could have thrown two millions of Remington rifles into Bordeaux, or a thousand pieces of rifled artillery, horses and harness complete, or have fed Paris for twelve months, without asking permission of any human being.

If our anticipation proves correct, States will one day have to deal with these colossal millionaires, and we have a great curiosity to know in what way they will try to do it. Confiscation would be too dangerous to society, besides being immoral, and the Republics of Anglo-Saxon origin have as yet displayed no disposition to employ such means. Politicians in America dare most things, but nobody proposes to confiscate Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth, and so relieve New York State of taxation for five years. In England, owing to the absence of a peasant proprietary, there is more danger of such a suggestion, but in England it would be resisted from the religious side. A law of compulsory division at death would not effect the end desired, for the fortunes of which we speak will be made by individuals, and an *impôt progressif* would only lead to the concealment of property abroad. A direct statutory limitation on wealth—once a favourite idea of the cottage democrats, whose best representative is Cobbett—is impossible for the same reason, and so is another old device, the imposition of enormous taxes upon successions. The whole world must agree to impose them to make them of any use. We suspect the only palliative will be the growth of an intense opinion in favour of pecuniary responsibility, of a feeling that it is infamous for a very rich man to do nothing for the community. That feeling exists already about very great landlords, and it may perhaps be extended to very great wealth of all kinds, and prove as operative as we take it to have been in ancient Rome. Let it once become socially disgraceful to do nothing for the State, and these colossal fortunes will be utilised, though even then it may be now and then necessary for Parliament to decide that the possessor of fifty millions is a moral lunatic whose action must be restrained. Suppose he takes it into his head to evict a county, or burn down a city, or shut up the Bank of England every three years!

CHEAPER THAN MR. WARD BEECHER.—In the last ten months Mrs. Van Cott, the lady preacher and evangelist, who has just left Springfield for Wisconsin, has preached 341 sermons, held 296 prayer meetings, 20 love feasts, has lectured 13 times, travelled 5918 miles, has written 543 letters, and has stood up in meeting preaching and talking 1421 hours. In this time 2225 persons have presented themselves at the altar for prayers, of which number 1500 have joined the Methodist Church on probation. How many of the balance have been converted and joined other Churches she has no means of knowing; but those joining the Methodist Church she has been enabled to keep track of through the preachers. Her compensation has been for the hours' work since she has come to New England—the first three months, 71¼ cents per hour; the next five, 102½ cents; and since that time, about 2 dollars an hour. It is very doubtful whether the whole thirty-nine ministers who voted against recommending this lady to the Churches as an evangelist at the last Conference can show half as much accomplished through their instrumentality in the same length of time.—Victoria Woodhull's *New York Weekly.*

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500 very superior prime fat wethers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from H. Newcoman, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road MONDAY, May 1st, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime cattle.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
700 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. A. and W. Busby to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 1st May, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock sharp,
176 head of prime fat bullocks, paddock fed, represented very prime, and fully 800 lbs. each.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from T. Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 1st May, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, sharp,
160 prime fat cattle, in lots, very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from A. A. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 1st May, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
190 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted station, Welbon.

Ellis and Co.'s Yards.

W. TINDALE will sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on MONDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wedders, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 28th April, at 12 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs, from L. P. Doyle, Esq., of the celebrated heart brand
20 prime fat lambs, from R. Dines, Esq.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. W. Hammond, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th April, at 12 o'clock,
700 prime fat wethers.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, potatoes, maize, wheat, pumpkins.
[At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Calves, pigs, lambs, dead pigs, suckers, poultry of all kinds.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, honey, cheese (various brands), eggs, bacon, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Fruit, hides, tallow.

T. R. SMITH will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c.
To Bakers, Wood Merchants, and others.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, at Railway,
Billet wood, different lengths.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock,
20 very superior fat lambs, fat turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, suckers, &c., &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
The celebrated Camberfield and other first-class brands of roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and other farm produce.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry,
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6 and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY (Friday), at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, pumpkins, &c.
At 12 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards,
Prime calves, lambs, fat and store pigs, three (3) good milch cows, poultry, eggs, dairy produce, and forty (40) carcases corn-fed pork, &c.
Terms, cash.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 9,
Hay, straw, &c. And at Dog and Duck Yards, at 12,
Farm and dairy produce.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, at Doyle's Yards, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, 29th, at 12 o'clock,
150 head of cattle, 300 prime fat sheep.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS will sell, THIS DAY, at Dog and Duck, at 12 o'clock,
Fat calves, suckers, and usual supply of prime roll butter, eggs, and cheese.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS will sell, THIS DAY, some prime hides.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS will sell, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, hay, corn, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1013 hides, calfskins, goatskins, hair, horns, and bones.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
180 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
At 10 a.m.—Kip, sole, bag, harness, calf, K. T. kangaroo.
At 10.30 a.m.—Hides, hair, &c.
At 2.30 p.m.—Tallow, horse oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th April, at quarter to 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, vearling
Bag and harness leather &c.
And at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
☞ Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

PRODUCE SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, prompt,
75 tierces tallow.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1100 hides, hair, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
250 casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, under distraint for rent, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James's schools,
Carpenters' benches, implements of trade, &c.

LISTER and SON will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, May 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. I. Himmelhoch, 292, Castlereagh-street, as advertised in the HERALD of the 22nd April.

On SATURDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock.
At 278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.
J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above.
N.B.—Goods for this sale received from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

IMPORTANT TO WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS AND OTHERS.

Two Days' Unreserved Auction Sale of
DRAPERY,
CLOTHING, &c.
Just received ex several ships.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Consignments of seasonable and new goods, in great variety, comprising
Flannels
Blankets
Winceys
French merinoes
Hosiery
Travelling rugs
Longcloths
Grey sheetings and domestics
Linen damasks
Rough hollands
White and coloured counterpanes
Alhambra quilts
Fancy tweeds and does
Black cloths
Coatings, moltons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' and Girls' Straw Hats.
New assorted shapes.

CHAS MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases straw hats, in ladies' and children's, of the very latest and most approved styles.
Terms at sale.

Men's Hats and Caps.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
An extensive and well assorted invoice of the above-named goods, in

Tyrolese	French felt
Alpine	Brighton
Wire Brim	Duke
Crown Prince	Prince of Wales
Eton	Jerome
Cavour	Yankee, &c.

Black cloth caps
Navy ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE of 200 Packages, consisting of CHOICE WINTER SHIPMENTS, BALANCES OF CONSIGNMENTS, &c., &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from Messrs. Saddington and Sons to sell by public auction, at their Warehouse, 152, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, the 1st May,
200 packages boots and shoes
Elastic webbing
Grindery, &c., &c.
comprising,
Ladies', maids', girls lasting E.S., M.H., toe caps
Ditto, ditto, ditto all lasting ditto
Ditto, ditto, ditto French cashmere, M.H. and S.H.
Ditto, ditto, ditto English cashmere, ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto, ditto kid E.S., M.H., and T.P.H.
Ditto, ditto, ditto mock kid, E.S., ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto, ditto memel balmorals
Ditto, ditto, ditto kid, imitation button and balmorals
Ditto, ditto, ditto cloth E.S., waits, patent goloshed
Ditto, ditto, ditto victoria E.S., T.P.H.;
Gent.s' and children's goods, in great variety
Elastic webbing, assorted
Grindery, of all kinds, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
Books, by standard authors
Account Books
Paper
Fancy Goods, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, May 2nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of the above named goods,
Comprising an immense variety.
Details in future advertisements.
Catalogues are now in course of preparation.

Two Splendid Oil Paintings.
Subject—"The Battle of Waterloo."

To Connoisseurs of the Fine Arts, and others.

FRIDAY, April 28th.

MR. CHAS. TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt, without the slightest reserve,
Two large oil paintings, as above.
☞ The above were forwarded from a considerable distance up country, for Exhibition at the late Agricultural Society's Meeting; but they arriving too late were refused. The exhibitor sooner than incur the additional expense of re-carriage has determined upon disposing of them to the highest bidder by public auction.
Now on view. Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Gold Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Just landed ex Mail Steamer Geelong.

THIS DAY, April 28.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A splendid shipment of the above, comprising—
Ladies' and gent.'s gold watches, by Rotherham
Ditto gold bracelets and sets
Earrings, necklets, lockets
Ladies' long and gent.'s albert chains, new patterns
Gold pencil cases, keys, charms
Diamond rings, cluster and single stone
E. P. cruets, butter coolers, salts
Sterling silver knives, forks, and spoons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
☞ The above are for bona fide sale, to close an account.

FRIDAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock.

Building Materials, Doors, Sashes, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, corner Pitt and Park streets,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, April 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 471, Pitt-street, between Goulburn and Liverpool streets.

Important Unreserved Sale
by auction of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Choice Engravings and Oil Paintings
Dining-room and Drawing-room Furniture
Glass, China, and Electroplate
Velocipede
Wax Flowers and Fruit
Bedroom Furniture, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at No. 471, Pitt-street, between Goulburn and Liverpool streets, THIS DAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
Useful and substantial household furniture and effects.
Under instructions from Mr. J. W. Haynes.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 28th April.

Commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,
on the premises, 141, Pitt-street.

To Stationers, Fancy Warehousemen, Cutlers, Shopkeepers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Jacobs, Brothers, who are relinquishing the retail portion of their business, to sell by auction, on the premises, 141, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th April, commencing at 11 o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF THEIR VALUABLE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF OPEN STOCK, comprising
5 cases playing cards
5 ditto ditto, gold backs
2 ditto quarto photo. morocco albums
1 case small ditto ditto
3 cases 2s novels
2 ditto 1s ditto
5 ditto cream and blue laid note
3 ditto ditto ditto ditto envelopes
3 ditto half-bound basil and rough calf day books, ledgers, &c.
20 bales mill boards
Assorted foolscap, demy, royal, &c.
20 bales twine, coloured, white, and dutch
3 cases hair brushes, assorted
2 ditto indiarubber combs
2 ditto hair brooms
1 case scrubbing brushes
1 ditto shoe ditto
2 cases electroplated spoons and forks
2 ditto ditto tea and coffee services
2 ditto gilt clocks under glass shades
1 case butchers' knives
2 cases pocket and table cutlery
2 ditto fireirons
1 case meerschaum pipes
2 cases briar wood ditto
2 ditto match boxes and tobacconists' goods
1 case lustres
1 ditto vases
2 cases dressing glasses
2 ditto concertinas
2 ditto bottling wire
1 case corkscrews
1 ditto ladies' belts
1 ditto ditto companions
1 ditto desks
1 ditto workboxes
1 ditto gilt jewellery
1 ditto ladies' brooches
2 cases wax vestas.
And a large assortment of other goods, to be sold in lots to suit the trade. Also, the
FIXTURES AND GLASS CASES.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On SATURDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

By order of the Executors of the late Mrs. Trood.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Removed from residence at North Shore to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Trood to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 29th APRIL, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex HAWKESBURY.

2 Crates Patent Water-filters.

To Earthenware Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms' Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Hawkesbury.
2 crates filters.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 29th APRIL, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

A SHANKS' PATENT LAWN MOWER.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
A Shanks' patent lawn mower.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 5, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street South.
The Residence of Frederick Logan, Esq.
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
CUT GLASSWARE AND CHINA
STERLING SILVER
SWEET-TONED Rosewood Pianoforte, by Cadby
Brussels Carpets
Bedsteads and Bedding
And Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Frederick Logan, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, No. 5, Rialto-terrace, on MONDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—The house to let.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The SALE of the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS of Thomas Charles, Esq., M.D., advertised for Friday, 28th April, at his residence, No. 227, Macquarie-street, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, 2nd May, at 11 o'clock.
BRALLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

FRIDAY, 28th April.

On the Premises, 226, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

Household Furniture and Effects
Carpenters' Tools, &c.

CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, as above, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects.

FRIDAY, 28th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY SMITHERS and THOMAS STEWART are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. W. R. Hill; to move from his mother's residence, Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. G. B. GOUGH and JAMES JOHNSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. W. R. Hill; to move from his mother's residence, Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. W. R. HILL, late of the Grafton Wharf, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his Mother's residence, Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Camperdown Cemetery. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-st.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JABEZ, WILLIAM, and THOMAS BROWN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. W. R. Hill, late of the Grafton Wharf; to move from his Mother's residence, Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS, 141, York-st.

THE FRIENDS of the late RICHARD EDWARDS are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Ross-street, Parramatta, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for Fire and Marine risks of all kinds, inclusive of hulls; also to issue policies on wool or other produce intended for transmission to London, covering same against fire while in store awaiting shipment.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
362, George-street, Sydney.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at lowest current rates. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Triumphant success of the new Sensation Drama, in 3 acts.
6500 people have already witnessed this drama.
☞ FOILED,
or AUSTRALIA TWENTY YEARS AGO!
The most wonderful effects ever witnessed. First time Steam has been used on the stage.

THIS FRIDAY, April 28,
a new Sensational Drama, in 3 acts, by Walter H. Cooper, entitled
FOILED,
or AUSTRALIA TWENTY YEARS AGO.
Produced under the direction of Mr. J. J. Bartlett.

Paul Danvers, a young squatter ..... Mr. J. J. Bartlett
Philip Kay, alias Ruthven } Convicts { Mr. Stuart O'Brien
Abel Crouch ..... } { Mr. Chas. Young
Magdalen Kaye ..... Miss Dolly Green.
Time, 1850. Scene—The Wollombi Ranges, near Maitland, New South Wales.

ACT 1.—THE DRAD RETURNED TO LIFE.
ACT 2.—PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT.
BEFORE THE SAWMILL.
SUMMIT OF THE DEVIL'S CLIFF.
FACE OF THE DEVIL'S CLIFF.
ACT 3.—THE VILLAIN FOILED.
DEATH OF MAGDALEN.
INTERIOR OF THE SAW MILL.
FOILED! FOILED!
To conclude with the Screaming Farce,
CAPTAIN'S NOT AMISS.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessee ..... Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Stage Manager .... Mr. C. H. Burford.
Will
RE-OPEN on SATURDAY, April 29.
The vast pit thrown open at
SIXPENCE.
Boxes, 2s. Stalls, 1s.

UNRIVALLED COMPANY.
The great drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Miss CLARA STEPHENSON, as Arrah
Miss M. OLIVER, as Fanny Power
Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS, the popular comedian, as Shawn
Mr. C. H. BURFORD, as Feeney
(His original character)
Mr. GEO. ANDERSON, as Colonel O'Grady.
Incidental to the drama, the Misses Mary and Ada Ferd will dance a double Irish jig.
Jockey hornpipe, in the colours of the winner St. Leger
Miss MARY FORD.
To conclude with
NURSERY CHICKWEED,
in which Mr. Tom Lacy and Miss M. Oliver will appear.

NOTICE.—THE NEW SOUTH WALES AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS beg to state that, in consequence of the Hall being engaged by the Chinese Giant, their CONCERTS are POSTPONED till further notice.

RANDWICK RACES.
GRAND STAND.
In consequence of the large number of Members in the Jockey Club
LUNCHEON ROOM,
there will be a splendid LUNCH for the PUBLIC in the Public Room. W. JOHN O'BRIEN, Tattersall's.

RANDWICK RACES.
GRAND STAND.
Luncheon for the Members of the Jockey Club in the
Jockey Club Room.
W. JOHN O'BRIEN,
Tattersall's Hotel.

RANDWICK RACES.
THE BEST VIEW OF THE RACES from the
DERBY STAND.
ONE SHILLING.
Tickets for the four days, only 3s, to be had of
T. RIORDAN, Caxton Printing Office.

RANDWICK RACES. RANDWICK RACES.
C. RICKETTS has taken No. 6 Booth, under the St. Leger Stand, and hopes to see all his friends.

J. MOORE, of the Ice Hotel, having taken No. 3 Booth, under the Leger Stand, begs to inform his friends and the public he will have Ham Sandwiches for the Million; Wines and Spirits, first-class quality; and hopes for a fair share of public patronage.

RANDWICK RACES.—St. Leger Stand, the finest view of the races. Million prices!—One shilling; children under 12, Sixpence. J. RUDD, Jun., Cottage of Content, Liverpool-street, Parramatta.

RANDWICK RACES.—The Derby Booth having been secured by J. SULLIVAN, he has much pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he has leased the Luncheon Department to Mr. G. P. BARKHAUSEN, whose long experience in catering for the public is too well known to need comment. The Wines, Beers, and Spirits will be of the best quality obtainable, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. J. S. therefore trusts that all those wishing to refresh the inner man will look out for the Derby Booth.

RANDWICK RACES.
Messrs. W. J. COTTON and D. DONOVAN (the former of the COLONNADE HOTEL, King and Castlereagh streets, the latter of the DOVE HOTEL, Erskine-street) do hereby acquaint the public (who are their best friends) that they have taken the No. 2 Booth, opposite the gate entrance to the St. Leger Stand, and shall be prepared to supply Wines, Beer, and Spirits equal in quality to that which they have acquired a reputation for selling in Sydney, and a Luncheon which by experience shall be found unsurpassed at Randwick. They would respectfully refer Randwick visitors to their various brands, viz., Tennant's Beer, Hennessy's Brandy, &c., &c., and promise that civility and moderate charges will be the rule of their establishment.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
TO TRAINERS.—In order that the Course may be rolled and got ready for the races, no gallops will be allowed on SATURDAY NEXT after 8 o'clock a.m.
By order of the Committee.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
OWNERS OF RACE HORSES are reminded that for the RENEWALS of the (Australian) CHAMPAGNE Stakes of 1872, DERBY Stakes of 1872, and ST. LEGER Stakes of 1873, the horses (now yearlings) must be named to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, or Mr. E. C. Bagot, in Melbourne, not later than THURSDAY, the 11th May.
For the A. J. C. (Mares') PRODUCE Stakes of 1873, and A. J. C. (Sires') PRODUCE Stakes, the horse (now foals) must be named as above.
For the RENEWAL of the A. J. C. (Mares') PRODUCE Stakes of 1874, the mare and horse by which covered to be named as above, and 1 sov. paid for each mare named.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
RANDWICK AUTUMN RACES, 1871.
SATURDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th April, and 4th, 5th, and 6th May.

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.
PRESIDENT: The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
STEWARDS: Richard Jones, Esq., the Hon. W. M. Arnold, Esq., M.L.A., W. J. Dangar, Esq., Thomas Rutledge, Esq., Thomas H. Smith, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
JUDGE: John Lackey, Esq., M.L.A.
STARTER: C. J. Brakenrey, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE: H. D. Martyn, Esq.
HANDICAPPER: J. A. Scarr, Esq.

FIRST (ST. LEGER) DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 29.
First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The (Autumn) TRIAL STAKES of 2 sov each, with 40 sov added; 1¼ mile. 13 subs.
Second Race.—To start at 2.—The (Australian) CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 20 sov each, h ft, or 5 only if declared by the 1st April. Five furlongs. 28 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.15.—The (Australian) ST. LEGER STAKES of 30 sov each, h ft: 1¾ mile. 27 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4.—The AUTUMN STAKES of 5 sov each, h ft, with 70 sov added. 1¼ mile. 13 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45.—The DONCASTER HANDICAP of 4 sov each, h ft, 1 sov only if declared by 21st April, with 50 sov added; 1 mile. 34 subs.

SECOND (CUP) DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 4TH.
First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The FLYING HANDICAP of 4 sov each, h ft, 1 sov only if declared by 21st April, with 50 sov added; ¾ mile; 28 subs.
Second Race.—To start at 2.—The METROPOLITAN (Autumn) MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sov; for all maiden horses; 1½ mile. 14 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.15.—The A. J. C. (Sires') PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sov each, h ft, 2½ sov only if declared by 1st April, added to 380 sov subscribed by the owners of sires entered for this race. 74 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4.—The SYDNEY CUP (a gold cup, value 150 sov), and 250 sov added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sov each; h ft, 4 if declared by 31st March; entrance fee only if by 17th January; two miles. 35 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45.—The WAVERLEY STAKES of 4 sov each, h ft, with 60 sov added; 1¼ mile. 14 subs.

THIRD (NOT THE OFF) DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.
First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The ALL-AGED STAKES of 5 sov each, h ft, with 100 sov added; 1 mile; 13 subs.
Second Race.—To start at 2.—The FREE HANDICAP of 4 sov each, h ft, or 1 sov only if declared by the 21st April, with 50 sov added; 1¼ mile; 28 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.15.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 3 sov each, h ft, with 50 sov added; for all horses; 1¼ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £80; if for £70, allowed 7 lb; £60, 14 lb; £50, 21 lb; £40, 28 lb: 20 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4.—The CITY HANDICAP of 5 sov each, h ft, 1 sov only if declared by the 21st April: 100 sov added; 1¼ mile; 30 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45.—The CUMBERLAND CUP (valued £50), with 30 sov added to a sweepstakes of 3 sov each, h ft; 1¼ mile; 16 subs.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 6TH.
First Race.—To start at 1 p.m.—The ROUS HANDICAP of 5 sov each, h ft, or 1 sov only for non-acceptors, with 100 sov added, for 3 yrs; 1 mile and 3 furlongs; weights to be declared at TATTERSALL'S on the day after the Cup Day, at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptors WITHIN ONE hour after such declaration to the Secretary, in the A. J. C. CLUB ROOM same place. 21 subs.
Second Race.—To start at 1.45.—The RANDWICK HANDICAP of 5 sov each, h ft, or 1 sov only if declared by the 21st April, with 100 sov added; 1¼ mile. 34 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.—The QUEEN'S PLATE of 200 sov, for all horses; 3 miles. 7 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 3.45.—The NURSERY HANDICAP of 5 sov each, h ft, or 1 sov only for non-acceptors, with 100 sov added, for 2 yrs; ¾ mile: weights to be declared at Tattersall's on the day after the Cup day, at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptors within one hour after such declaration to the Secretary, in the A. J. C. Club Room, same place. The winner of any race after declaration of weights to carry 7 lb extra. 21 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start as soon as possible after 4.45.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sov each, 30 added, for all winners except those of two yrs. races, for which, and all beaten horses, the entrance is optional BUT ACCEPTANCES OBLIGATORY. Entrances for such will close at 3.30 p.m., except for those horses running in the Nursery Handicap, for which they will close at 10 minutes after the decision of that race. 1¼ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the club.

All declarations of forfeit and non-acceptance must be in writing, and made at Mr. Buchan Thomson's office, in Sydney, or that of Mr. R. C. Bagot, in Melbourne, previous to 4 p.m. on the respective days named, and those of any races now unpaid, must be then paid, otherwise the declaration will be considered as not having been made.
In all selling races the purchaser shall have the option of continuing the purchased horses' engagements or any part thereof by reimbursing the vendor for the amount paid by him to make such engagements or any of them which he the purchaser may wish to continue, provided such amount be paid to the secretary for that purpose within half an hour after the sale.
No betting offices will be allowed in any booth, stand, or on any part of the course grounds.

CHARGES AT THE GATE FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE.

Each person, on foot or vehicle ..	..	1s 0d
" horseman ..	..	2s 6d
" horse drawing ..	..	0s 6d
" pair of wheels ..	..	0s 6d

All horses found loose on the ground will be impounded.

ADMISSION TO SADDLING PADDOCK AND GRAND STAND.

By Tickets—Gentlemen ..	..	10s 6d each
Ladies ..	..	5s 0d "
Children ..	..	2s 6d "

Which may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer; or of Mr. Moffitt, stationer, Pitt-street; and at the office on the Course.
Gentlemen's tickets for the last three days, 21s.

SMOKING is strictly prohibited on the Grand Stand. Any person disregarding this regulation will be ejected from the Saddling Paddock, forfeiting charge for admission.
TRAINERS and PROFESSIONAL JOCKEYS will receive tickets of admission to the Saddling Paddock on application to the Secretary previous to 10 a.m.
ONE GROOM will be admitted in charge of each racehorse.
NO HORSE whatever will be admitted into the Saddling Paddock on the plea of coming in with a racehorse.
RACEHORSES will enter the Saddling Paddock by the door at the west end.
NO EQUIPAGES or horses (racers excepted) will be admitted to the Saddling Paddock on any pretence whatever.
MEMBERS' HORSES and CARRIAGES will be admitted to the part erected especially for them on PRODUCTION OF MEMBERS' TICKETS.
NO OMNIBUS will be admitted inside the gate of the Course grounds.
NO PERSON shall be allowed to have gambling implements in his possession or to use them on the Course.
THE ADMITTANCE to the Course is subject to the regulations being complied with. Any person infringing them or any of them will be liable to be ejected from the Course.

OWING to the great inconvenience arising from owners or trainers failing to give notice of the withdrawal of horses in proper time, their attention is particularly requested to the following rule of the A. J. C., which will be rigidly enforced during the forthcoming meeting:—
VI. All persons intending to withdraw horses are required to give notice to that effect to the Secretary or Clerk of the Scales at least half an hour before starting. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this rule shall pay a fine to be imposed by the Stewards, not exceeding 25 sovereigns to the race fund, and no horse shall be considered struck out of his engagements unless such notice shall have been given, but shall be liable for his whole stake.
THE START for each race during the forthcoming meeting will take place punctually at the advertised time, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, the warning bell will be rung four minutes previous to the saddling bell; the saddling bell seven minutes previous to the go-to-the-post bell, and the go-to-the-post bell will be rung in time for horses leaving the saddling paddock to reach the starting post.
THE TIME on all occasions to be that indicated by the weighing-room clock.
THE BELL LAST rung will be shown by the signal post, to which TRAINERS and JOCKEYS are enjoined to pay particular attention, in order that they with the horse may be ready to leave the paddock on ringing of the "GO-TO-THE-POST" bell; for in all cases of their failing to be at the post at the specified time of starting, the start will take place without them, and the TRAINER and JOCKEY WILL BE SUBJECT TO A FINE OF FIVE POUNDS (vide Rule V.) which will be rigidly enforced.

TO JOCKEYS.—XVI. The Stewards shall have power to impose a fine, not exceeding £5, on any Jockey not appearing, in their opinion, in a thoroughly clean and appropriate dress. The owner of the horse on which he may be engaged to ride shall, nevertheless, be held responsible for the proper condition of the colours: and any Jockey who shall be fined in respect thereof shall be entitled to recover the amount from such owner; and any such owner refusing to indemnify such jockey shall be disqualified from entering or starting a horse until such fine shall have been paid.
BUCHAN THOMSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—Members whose CARDS may have been omitted to be forwarded to them may OBTAIN THEM on application at the Secretariat, High-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
CHANG WOO GOO,
the popular Chinese GIANT,
will hold his FIRST LEVEE on SATURDAY EVENING next,
accompanied by
KIN FOO, or the Golden Lily.
Admission—Body of hall, 1s; reserved seats, 2s; children, half-price. From half-past 7 till 10 o'clock.

MISS IRONSIDE'S Exhibition of PAINTINGS will positively CLOSE this afternoon.
309, George-street.
Admission, 1s.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s.—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.
Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning.
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR PANORAMA; a bargain, £100. 241, Pitt-street, next Theatre.

REDFERN 1st v. 1st VICTORIA.—Newtown Ground at 2 sharp.—Campbell, Deely, Furlong, Greenwood, Garton, Garton, Hanigan Dowitt, Howe, Howe, Williams, F. Howe 12th. G. H. GREENWOOD, Hon. Sec.

EX-STUDENTS OF LYNDHURST COLLEGE V. STUDENTS.—The Ex-Students are requested to meet at Mr. Williamson's Office, 120, Elizabeth-st., THIS AFTERNOON, 4.30, to arrange coming Cricket Match.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

THE SHREWSBURY TWEED WATERPROOFS (for Ladies and Children), the most perfect repellants of rain extant.

DAVID JONES and CO.'S importations of the above Waterproof Costumes for Ladies are now open for inspection, in
CLOAKS, PALETOTS
JACKETS, and SKIRTS, en suite.
These are in every variety of shape, shade, and size.
An inspection is solicited.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
THE ONLY GENUINE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY are now well-supplied with CHARLES MACINTOSH and CO.'S celebrated Waterproof Garments. This is the only reliable and non-adhesive fabric.
MACINTOSH COATS and CAPES, single and double texture
MACINTOSH LEGGINGS and OVERALLS
MACINTOSH RUGS and SHEETINGS
Antigropolas Leather Leggings.

D. J. and Co. have received a shipment of
EXTRA SIZE SILK UMBRELLAS,
whalebone and paragon frames, specially adapted to carriage use or purposes requiring strength and ample shade.
Sou' Westers Japanned Hats.

HAUGHTON AND COMPANY'S STOCK OF SILKS AND GENERAL DRAPERY TRANSHIPPED FROM BRISBANE.
The balance of this large and costly Stock to be entirely cleared in TEN DAYS.
The Stock has been all marked still lower in price, and really good and expensively made Silks, Dress Fabrics, Velvets, Mantles, Jackets, and Ladies' Underclothing will be sold at nominal prices.
The Sale will be continued on the Premises—
No. 442, GEORGE-STREET,
near the Royal Hotel.
ENTRANCE THROUGH THE THREE ARCHES.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, CALICOES, and LINENS, together with a large lot of TOWELS and TOWELLINGS, will all be offered the full value of One Pound Sterling for Twelve Shillings and Sixpence.
FARMER and COMPANY,
442, GEORGE-STREET,
BUYERS BY TENDER OF THE WHOLE STOCK

THE PRETTIEST GIFT for a Lady is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid Gloves, elegantly packed in a scented sachet
Ford's Eureka shirts, 42s the half-dozen
Gentlemen's hosiery of the finest descriptions
Nagasaki silk umbrellas and sun-shades
Gentlemen's night shirts, ready for use
Cambric handkerchiefs, from 7s 6d to 100s per dozen
Piesse and Lubin's choice essences and perfumes
Rimmel's bar soap, 1s per lb.
Portmanteaus (solid leather), less than cost
Fine Turkey and bath sponges, all sizes
Silk crimean shirts; silk and wool mixtures ditto.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S WET WEATHER GARMENTS.
PEAPES and SHAW'S { Macintosh Coats and Leggings.
NEW ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS,
"The Volunteer," "The Napoleon," "The Buskin"
PEAPES and SHAW'S TWEED OVERCOATS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE EACH
PEAPES and SHAW'S EXTRA QUALITY TWEED WATERPROOF OVERCOATS, THIRTY SHILLINGS EACH
The New "PATENT SILK" UMBRELLA, TWELVE RIBS and PARAGON FRAMES, 12s 6d to 15s 6d EACH
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS, Eight Ribs, Paragon Frames, from 10s 6d to 16s 6d
TWELVE RIBS, PARAGON FRAMES, Nagasaki, from 18s 6d to 23s 6d
SIXTEEN RIB Nagasaki, ditto 21s to 28s 6d each.
PEAPES and SHAW,
338 and 340, George-street.

FRENCH MERINOS, beautiful new shades, 1s 8½d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d per yard. W. C. KELK.

RIBBONS, LACE, Silk Umbrellas, Corsets, &c., &c., per Doune Castle. W. C. KELK.

MADE SKIRTS, Cloth Jackets, Fancy Dress Materials, newest shapes and styles. W. C. KELK.

W. C. KELK respectfully informs Ladies that he has now in stock a variety of very nice and new Fringes, Braids, Gimps, Pipings, Headings, Bindings, Rolls, Quillings, Ruches. W. C. KELK, 413, George-street.

FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING. The CHEAPEST HOUSE in Sydney. E. WAY'S, 261, 263, 265, Pitt-street.

Black alpacas, lustres, orleans, French twills, barathea, Balmoral crapes, Parramatta cloths, French merinos, Grout's crapes, Courtald's crapes, and every article for family mourning, direct from the manufacturers to
E. WAY.

LADIES' STAYS, in all the new shapes, 18 to 30 inches, all make.
Good stays, 1s 6d to 8s 6d, very cheap.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

474½, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Markets.
W. and S. LARGE,
having opened the above premises with a choice and fashionable assortment of Millinery and Haberdashery Goods, where it will be our study to try to suit our dear friends the ladies with cleaning and dyeing their feathers and kid gloves. Gloves cleaned, 6d per pair by W. and S. LARGE, Feathers and Kid Glove Cleaners and Dyers, 474½, George-street, opp. Markets; and 3, Parramatta-st.

NEW GOODS.—JUST OPENED.
Ladies' waterproof mantles, from 14s 6d to 25s
Children's waterproof mantles, from 6s 6d to 10s 6d
Ladies' black velveteen jackets, from 10s 9d to 15s 9d
Ladies' black cloth jackets, from 6s 6d to 18s 6d
Children's black cloth jackets, from 3s 11d to 8s 6d
Elegant bonnets and trimmed hats, new styles.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill.

NEW MATERIALS FOR WINTER DRESSES.
Just opened a large variety, from 6s 11d to 13s 9d, the full dress.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill.

LADIES' WATERPROOF COSTUMES.
A NOVELTY, JUST OPENED.
Skirt and jacket, to match, only one guinea.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill.

COUNTRY BUYERS of Boots, try DOLBYS, Haymarket, before you go elsewhere.

RANDWICK RACES.
GARD and HEMSLEY, next the New Post Office, George-street, SYDNEY.
HATS, the Latest Fashions.
SCARFS AND TIES, in all the leading colours.
WATERPROOF DUST COATS, a serviceable Tweed Coat, for 15s.
Also,
The best KID GLOVES,
RIDING and DRIVING GLOVES.
SHIRTS
ready made or made to order.

CHILDREN'S Waterproof Mantles, in every size, from 4s 11d
Ladies' waterproof mantles, from 8s 11d
On hand, or made to measure, at
The LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING Manufactory,
37A and 39, Erskine-street, Wynyard-square.
J. W. TAYLOR awarded First Prize, the Silver Medal, Exhibition 1870.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, manufactured from Horrockses' longcloths, at moderate prices.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

LADIES', Maids', and Children's Straw Hat Prices, from 1s 11d to 3s 6d pair. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-st.

CLOTH JACKETS, handsomely trimmed, at 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 9s 11d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d. Leader.

WATERPROOF MANTLES, in every size. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street, WATERPROOF MANTLES.
Ladies' full size, 8s 11d; ditto, trimmed cape, 12s 11d
Ladies' extra long and heavy, 12s 11d to 21s
Children's waterproof mantles, all sizes and styles
Ladies', in different styles, costumes, &c.
A competent Cutter engaged on the premises
Black cloth jackets, handsomely trimmed, 6s 11d to 16s 11d
Black velveteen jackets, embroidered and trimmed, 8s 11d to 12s 11d
Black Genoa silk velvet ditto, in all new shapes
Waterproof tweeds, nearly 2 yards wide, 2s 11d per yard
Large variety of dress materials, very cheap
French merinos, 1s 6½d, wide reppes and camlets, 1½d
Blankets from 7s 11d, flannels from 10½d, really cheap.
Every requisite in household drapery equally cheap.

CATHEDRAL HOUSE, directly opposite the Cathedral.

THOMAS BAKER has purchased, at a large discount, one case of
ELEGANT, STYLISH, and TRULY LADYLIKE MILLINERY BONNETS,
in Silk Terry, Lyons Velvet, and Rich Satin,
IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND COLOURS.
They are marked
LESS THAN THE LONDON INVOICE,
and will be found worthy the attention of Ladies desiring to purchase a
REALLY FASHIONABLE BONNET
For 11s 9d, regular price, 21s For 14s 6d, regular price, 23s
For 16s 6d, ditto ditto, 26s For 17s 6d, ditto ditto, 28s 6d.
These prices present an opportunity seldom met with.

FLANNELS, White and Scarlet, all wool, 10½d. T. BAKER, opposite Cathedral.

11s. 9d.—Four yards long, Shepherds Plaid and Rob Roy Shawls. T. BAKER, opposite Cathedral.

HORROCKSES' A, yard wide, 5½d., Horrockses' B yard wide, 6½d. T. BAKER, opposite Cathedral.

21s WATERPROOF Tweed Overcoats, worth 30s Ladies and gentlemen's umbrellas, all prices Lasting boots, just opened.
PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

VELVETS, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets, Umbrellas, &c. J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-st., op. Royal Hotel.

WITNEY BLANKETS (slightly soiled), 6s 11d, 10s 9d, 15s 6d, 21s. J. Q. CARTER.

NEW Dress and Mantle Trimmings, Fringes, &c. J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-st., op. Royal Hotel.

TAILORS' CRAYONS, best quality, only 3s 6d per box. J. WILSON'S, 624, Brickfield-hill.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, in new colours, light and dark. J. WILSON'S, 624, Brickfield-hill.

READY-MADE Merino Dresses, from 16s.; Children's Merino Dresses, from 8s. 6d. Mrs. KINGSTON, 27, South Head Road.

NEW TRIMMINGS. New Trimmings.—A splendid assortment, very cheap. Mrs. KINGSTON, 27, South Head Road.

GREAT Novelties in Silk Vestings, to measure, £1. ZIONS, Tailor, 409, George-street.

RACES.—Waterproof Dust Coats for the St. Leger, £1, all sizes. ZIONS, Tailor, 409, George-street.

£1 BLACK Doe Trousers, to measure; very good quality. ZIONS, Tailor, 409, George-street.

500 ASSORTED Patterns of very good Tweed Trousers, to measure, 15s. Zions, George-st.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's waterproof tweed and black Cloths, at half-price. ZIONS, 409, George-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

LAWLER'S BEDDING AND BEDSTEAD SHOW ROOMS,
517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
☞ The most extensive in the colony.
Bedsteads of every size and description are fitted up for inspection, and a large stock of superior bedding displayed thereon, thus affording intending purchasers the unusual advantage of inspecting the goods before purchasing.
Observe the address—
517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill.

THE WANZER and LITTLE WANZER, Universal Prize Sewing Machines, from £5 5s.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street, Sole Agents.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The WHEELER and WILSON new IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, £8 10s, will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-st

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES at reduced prices. We are now enabled to sell these superior Sewing-Machines at a considerable reduction on former prices.
STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA are now using
WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing MACHINES.
They are equally suitable for light or heavy fabrics.
Price £8.
HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st., near Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.

WANTED, to hire, with a view to purchase, W. and G. SEWING-MACHINE. Delte, P.O., Newtown.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Welsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-st. South, near Albion-st.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in 1d pots, 1s each.

ARNOLD'S Delectable SYRUP and JUJUBES, for coughs, colds, consumption, &c. All Chemists. Syrup, 1s 3d and 2s 6d bottle; Jujubes, 1s 6d box.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents.

MRS. BLOOR'S FOOD FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS. See medical certificates, all chemists. Shilling tins.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN immediately relieves the most distressing coughs; it operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing a free and healthy expectoration. A single dose will stop the most violent fit of coughing, and in many cases one bottle will affect a cure. Sold by all chemists, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

NEW TOWN.—E. PORTER,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
opposite Brickfield Road.
Received a supply of Churchill's Syrups of the Hypophosphites, Beatson's Ringworm Lotion, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Rolydor and Odonto, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, Du Barry's Revalenta, Lamplough's Pyrotic Saline, Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers, Calvert's Carbolic Acid Soap, &c., &c.
N.B.—Reliable DISPENSING at moderate charges.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES of Geleseminum Semper Virens, Veratrum Thapsus, Nymphalis Sanguinaria Canadensis, Phytolacca Decandra, Podophyllum, Hydrastus Canadensis, Prunus Virginiana, Actæ Racemosa, Rhus Toxicodendron, Aconitum Napellus (Fleming's), Calendula Officinalis, &c., &c.
A. J. WATT and CO., Family and Dispensing Chemists, Apothecaries' Hall, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

TRUSSES, riding belts, abdominal supports, enemas, flesh gloves, bandages, nursery lamps, inhalers, feeding bottles, &c., of every description. A. J. WATT and CO., 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

TO BE DISPOSED OF Tobacconist Business. For particulars apply 747, George-street South.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS of superior quality, at reduced prices, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

NOTE PAPER, Envelopes, and Account Books, very cheap, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

W. A. COOKE'S cheap Shop is 570, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

BOOKS and STATIONERY.—On and after the 1st of MAY, our BUSINESS will be removed to 380, George-street, formerly Anderson's Music Warehouse, and adjoining Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Allen's Photographic Gallery.
F. and E. COLE, 380 and 382, George-street.

THE SONG "Love among the Roses," 1s 6d. Shortly the Schottische by Walter Rice. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BROADWOOD and SONS' Grand PIANOFORTES for SALE ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Macquarie-place.

BROADWOOD and SONS' Cottage PIANOFORTES for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Macquarie-place.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

SYDNEY BRANCH of the TASMANIAN SEED STORE,
474, George-street, opposite the Markets.
C. F. CRESWICK will open the above place of business this day (Friday), and has to offer a choice selection of AGRICULTURAL, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS, and respectfully invites the attention of the Trade, Market Gardeners, and the Public to the same.
Catalogues free on application.

NEW LUCERNE SEED. SWAIN and CO., Seedsmen, 710, George-street.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—To MERCHANTS and CAPTAINS of VESSELS.—CERTIFICATES shewing the results of experiments with this Coal for Gas, Steam, and Household purposes, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the New Colliery Temporary Offices, 8, King-